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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

WESTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT

WARAG SUB-DISTRICT REPORTS 1957/1958

WARAG

1957/58 No. 1 UPPER LAI VALLEY R. A. WRIGHT
No. 2 FOGERA VALLEY *✓* R. I. MACILWAIN
No. 3 TORAK VALLEY D. P. FERNEZEL
No. 4 WARAG CENSUS DIVISION C. L. COOPER

WAPCHAMANDA

No. 1 MIDDLE LAI CENSUS DIVISION J. HANMAN

LALAGE

No. 1 SIRIKKI HILLS, EAST HARKLE VALLEY, HARKLE *C.G. DAY*

NDIFLA

No. 1 LOWER SUI *G. F. COOKE*
No. 2 UPPER SUI, WALLI TARGA *J. F. MARTYN*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of Western Highlands Report No. 1 of 1957/58

Patrol Conducted by Robert A. Wright, P/O.

Area Patrolled Upper Iai Valley.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr R.W. Sherwen, C.P.O.

Natives Two B.P. & N.G.C. Constables,
One Interpreter.

Duration From 28 / 5 / 1957 to 15 / 6 / 1957, 25/6/57-26/6/57 and
22/8/57-24/8/57.

Number of Days 24 days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by District Services February / 19 55

Medical Unknown. / / 19

Map Reference Overlay Strat Series WABAG Sheet.

Objects of Patrol Census Check and General Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

41 10/19 57

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £

Village Population

Year 1956/57.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												Female to Male	MIGRATIONS				
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			In		Out		In District
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M		
TSAGALIN-TIDI	30/5/57 31/5/57	29	35	2	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	15	-	9	3
WAMBILI - ISANGI	1-6-57	28	29	.	.	1	.	3	6	1	1	.	.	3	4	.	.	17	1	14	4
TSAGALIN-KALABE	3-6-57	14	12	.	.	1	.	2	2	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	6	1	3	1
OKIANGI - NANGGE	4-6-57	26	20	.	.	1	1	5	1	1	.	.	.	3	4	.	.	15	.	7	.
TSAGALIN-KAMBONG	6-6-57	8	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TSAGALIN-KALABE	7-6-57	6	8	3	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	7	.	9	.
TSAGALIN-KALABE	8-6-57	12	15	.	1	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	5	.	.	6	.	2	1
TSAGALIN-KALABE	8-6-57	7	7	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	7	.	2	.
TSAGALIN-KALABE	10-6-57	22	23	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	1	.	.	3	2	.	.	15	1	10	.
TSAGALIN-KALABE	11-6-57	7	4	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	5	.	9	.
TSAGALIN-KALABE	12-6-57	29	39	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	.	.	1	4	2	.	2	27	1	16	5
TSAGALIN-KALABE	14-6-57	9	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	1	.	.	3	.	3	8
TSAGALIN-KALABE	15-6-57	13	26	1	.	.	1	3	.	1	1	.	.	2	4	.	.	13	.	4	1
TSAGALIN-KALABE	25-7-57	64	70	2	4	4	.	5	3	1	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	39	1	25	6
TSAGALIN-KALABE	26-7-57	23	21	1	.	3	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	3	6
TSAGALIN-KALABE	22-8-57	5	11	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	.	.	7	.	4	1
TSAGALIN-KALABE	23-8-57	36	32	2	2	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	3	4	.	.	23	.	5	3
TSAGALIN-KALABE	24-8-57	13	16	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	4	6	.	.	14	1	7	2
TOTALS		371	414	16	10	13	9	34	26	6	4	2	2	39	52	1	7	28	7	113	64

Population Register

Area Patrolled Upper Lai Valley.

MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				Fertility		Average Size of Family		TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Program	Number of Children Under 15 Years of Age	Average Size of Family		Child		Adults		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45			M	F	M	F	M	F		M + F
-	15	-	9	3	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	50	123	25	129	14	79	2.56	151	122	175	200	658	
	17	1	14	4		3				25		48	127	37	90	6	58	2.60	112	124	183	166	622	
2	6		3	1		2						16	47	14	37	8	31	1.82	44	61	72	75	246	
	16	1	7			5				10		37	154	23	122	14	72	2.26	128	136	249	202	700	
	9		9			2				3		11	25	3	28	4	9	2.14	46	26	47	46	166	
	6		2	1				1				17	46	7	26	4	23	2.22	42	42	63	65	204	
	2		3							1		11	20	11	25	1	9	1.96	43	41	42	46	172	
	15	1	11			7				3		36	100	27	85	12	43	2.10	111	126	167	163	577	
	5		9			2						9	30	9	19	2	17	2.10	19	18	45	42	132	
2	27		26	5		2		1		7		62	128	42	119	18	99	1.86	94	106	200	212	627	
	3		7	8		4				6		28	46	13	24	1	15	2.22	20	27	48	51	194	
	23		14	1		5		1		9		39	89	33	43	14	63	2.14	80	101	119	136	456	
	19	0	24	28		11		2		30	4	102	227	95	224	22	197	2.01	200	260	310	342	1187	
	4	2	7	6		1				4		16	74	13	69	9	58	1.75	66	65	90	98	330	
	9		4	2		2				1		11	37	7	32	2	23	2.01	46	42	49	49	191	
	11		5	3		5				2		27	108	32	97	8	90	2.05	107	144	96	146	500	
	14	1	9	2		1				2		13	55	14	50	2	37	1.81	46	69	51	70	241	
7	20	7	43	64		54		5		109	4	549	1487	419	1213	44	949	2.10	1391	1543	2044	217	7438	

WABAG PATROL REPORT

NO. 1 56:57

Conducted by Robert A. Wright P/O Accompanied by R.W. Sherman C.P.O.

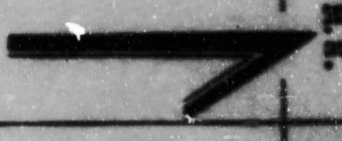
Enlarged Overlay Street Ser. 1 WABAG Sheet



Conducted by Robert A. Wright P/O
Accompanied by R. G. Sherman O.P.O.
Enlarged Overlay Street Section 1 WABD Sheet

LEGEND

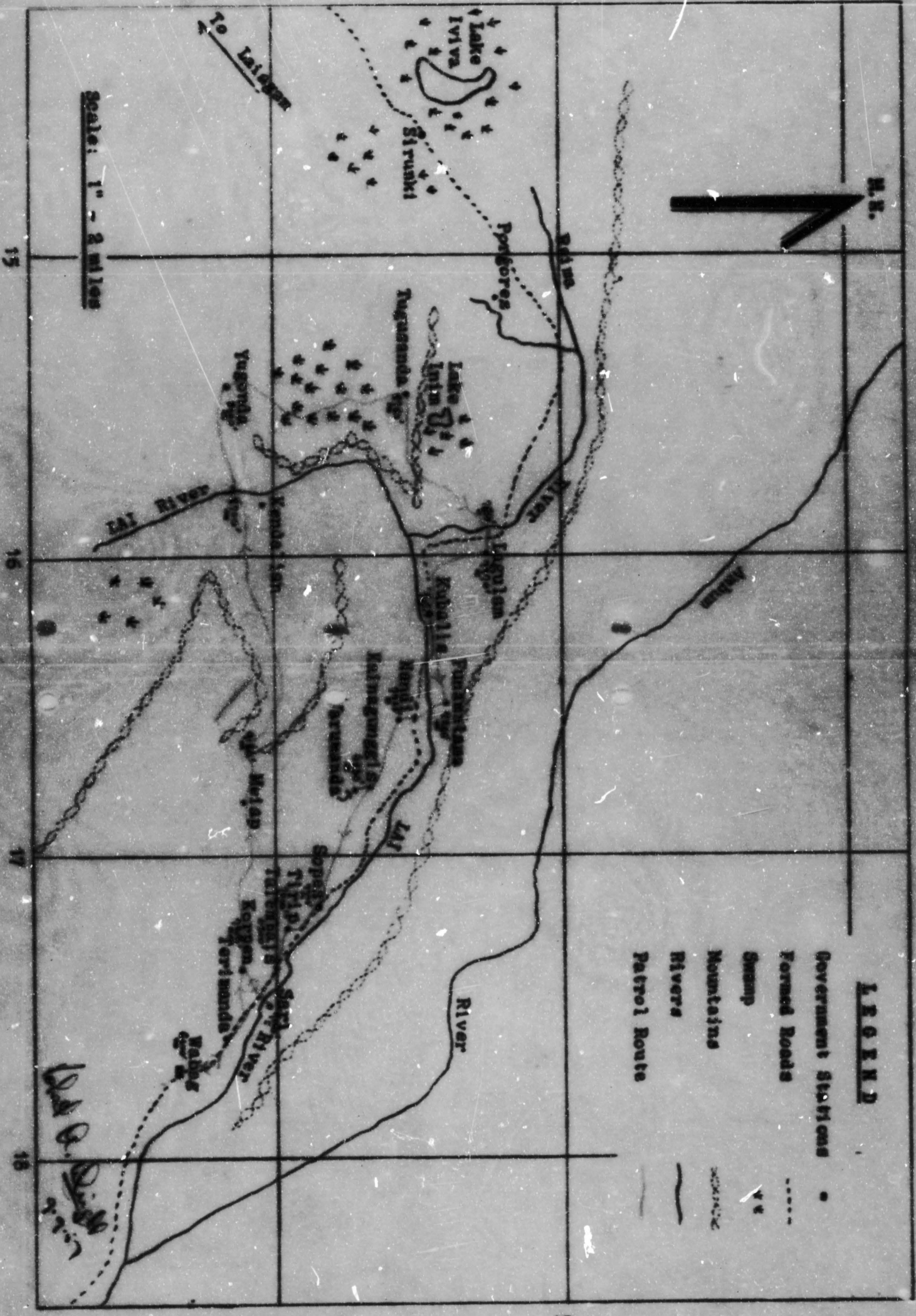
- Government Stations •
- Formed Roads - - - - -
- Swamp * *
- Mountains [Symbol]
- Rivers [Symbol]
- Patrol Route [Symbol]



E

F

G



To Laidge

Scale: 1" = 2 miles

15

16

17

18

5° 30'

5° 20'

Handwritten notes:
WABD Sheet
Enlarged Overlay

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA 12th December, 1957.

The Anthropologist, Dept., Native Affairs.

MINUTE

File No. 30-17-33

Govt. Print. - STS/A.S.C.

SUBJECT

Patrol Report No. 1, 1957/58 - Wabag.

Your attention is invited to the flagged memorandum.

of 12/12/57
EA
6/1/58

J. K. McCarthy
(J. K. McCarthy)
Acting Director

30-17-3

12th December 1957.

The District Officer,
Eastern Highlands District,
St. Johns.

Patrol Report No. 1, 1957/58 subject

Thank you for memorandum 30/1-1144
of the 25th November 1957.

The information contained in the at-
achment is most interesting and useful.

J. K. W.
(J. K. W.)
Acting Director

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File No. 30/1-1444

Western Highlands District,
District Office,
MOUNT HAGEN,

25th November, 1957.

NDA.FG



The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No. 1 1957/58 - Wabag

Your memorandum 30-17-33 of 1st November, 1957,
refers.

Attached please find a copy of the comments by
the Assistant District Officer, Wabag, in regard to the
above Patrol Report.

You will note that his comments are headed
"Patrol Report No. 1 1956/57", but as the Report is for
1957/58 it is presumed this was an error. ✓

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'W.D. Allen'.

for (W.D. ALLEN)
Acting District Commissioner.

COPY ONLY

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No. 30/1-232

Sub-District Office,
Wabag,
30th September, 1957.

12th November, 1957.

The District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN
Western Highlands District,

Patrol Report Wabag No 1 of 1956/57

The report of an interrupted patrol commenced during the previous financial year undertaken by S.A. Wright Patrol Officer - resigned and Cadet Patrol Officer R.W. Sharman is forwarded herewith.

The subject of the hanging of murderers is by no means new and has always fascinated the Hags and I fancy the rest of the Highlanders. No doubt mention of the punishment was made by police and possibly officers from the earliest days.

The people appreciate that we do not condone adultery but cannot mete out the age old punishment. The Hags tradition was that neighbours accustomed to fighting would intermarry. This steadied down the fighting and periodically these marriages took place with the appropriate payments. Having the truce attempts were made to settle the payments through fighting. That more marriages are taking place within the group or even sub-group does not point to insist but to the fact that the peace imposed obviates the necessity to marry the opponents.

I do not consider that there is any abnormal trend in the above matters.

(Sgd) R.I. Macilwain
Assistant District Officer

34-27-23

11th November, 1937.

The District Officer,
Northern Highlands District,
PERTH, HIGHLANDS.

SPECIAL REPORT NO. 1 - 1937/38 - 83846

I am attaching for your information some thoughtful
comments by the Departmental Anthropologist, Mr. Julian. I
feel that these notes will probably be of use when evidence
is required by not only our younger officers, but also those
who have spent some years in the field.

*Clayton
E.P.
D.S.I.*

J. K. W.
P.C.
(S.S. Murray)
Perth, Highlands

PA

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

1st November, 1957.

Anthropologist, Dept., of Native Affairs.

MINUTE

NA.

File No. 30-17-33

SUBJECT

Patrol Report No. 1. 1957/58 - Nabag.

Please let me have your comment on remarks contained under the heading 'Native Affairs' on Page 5 of this Report.

of - Comments sent to Nabag.
P.A. [Signature]

J. K. [Signature]
(J. J. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

30-17-33

1st November, 1957.

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
M. B. M. B.

Serial / Report No. 1, 1957/58 - Sabon.

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report
is acknowledged with thanks.

I would be grateful if a copy of the comments
by the Assistant District Officer, Sabon, could be provided
for me.

The remarks contained in your memorandum, para-
graph 3, I concur in.

I have no doubt you will deal with the land
issues in separate correspondence.

The matter of penalties for offences raised
under the heading "Native Affairs", I find most interesting.
Similar sentiments to those expressed in your paragraph 3,
under this heading, were recently put forward by the people
of Gollia.

As for adultery, it is a matter which requires
deep thought - I think it is a matter of use of property and
possible laws which concern the man when his wife partners
in an act of adultery, not the moral principal involved.

I have passed the remarks on punishment of
offences to the Anthropologist for comment.

The Patrol Report is satisfactory - the man,
first class.

J. K. M.
(J. K. M. Secretary.)
Acting Director.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

20/11/57 ✓

File No. 30/1-960



WDA.FG

Western Highlands District,
District Office,
MOUNT HAGEN.

4th October, 1957.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Wabag Patrol Report No. 1 1956/57

Original and two copies of the above forwarded herewith.

It is gratifying to see that the temptation to use vehicles was resisted.

I agree with the comments of the Assistant District Officer, Wabag, and would also add that the affiliations deployed by Mr Wright in the heading "Census" on Page 6 is to my mind precisely what we want - an awareness of belonging to something larger than the traditional sub-group (probably an extended clan) and the beginnings of political confederation. The fact that this may make Census Work rather more difficult is immaterial.

The Assistant District Officer, Wabag, will be asked to contact the Seventh Day Adventist Mission with regard to the lease at TERIMANDA and advise them that native owned land cannot be used as reported by Mr Wright; an Application for an Extension seems to be indicated.

W.D. Allen

(W.D. ALLEN)
Acting District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
Western Highlands District,
W A B A G .

10th September, 1957.

The Assistant District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
W A B A G .

WABAG PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1956/57 ^{56/57}

Patrol Conducted by: Robert A. Wright, P/O.
Area Patrolled: Upper Lai Valley.
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans: MR R.W. Sherwen, C.P.O.
" " " Natives: Two R.P. & N.G.C. Constables
and one interpreter.
Duration of Patrol: 28/5/57 - 15/6/57, 25/6/57 - 26/6/57,
and 22/8/57 - 24/8/57.
Number of Days: 24 days.
Medical Assistant: No.
Last patrol to Area: February, 1955.
Medical Patrol: • Unknown.
Map References: Overlay Strat Series Wabag Sheet.
Objects of Patrol: Census check and General Administration.

D I A R Y

Tues.
28th May.

Departed Wabag 1030 by Landrover with cargo, police and interpreter, along Wabag/Laiagam road arriving KANAMANDA 1050. Organisation of cargo and carriers and departing KANAMANDA 1133. SESES 1150. Crossed range 1215 at 9180 feet. Descending to Lai river and crossing at 1340. Ascending to YOGONDA at 1350. Mr P/O Hardy and Mr C.P.O. Cooper already arrived. Word sent to all headmen in the area to assemble the following day. Camped in rest-house. Alt. 8,900 ft. Total walking time 3 hrs 27 mins.

Wed.
29th May.

At YUGONDA. Talks with local natives throughout the day. From these discussions with local headmen and Mr Hardy it was decided that the following groups be taken over by Wabag and censused by officers from there: SOSES Area - MALIPINI, TCHAGARAWAN and LANGAP; KUBALIS Area - KAROBWEA, TIDI, KUMBERU and WAMBILI, a little over 3,000 natives in all. Census boundary set at Lai River with-its to its junction with the REIMA River, and from the REIMA River to its junction with the AIYOK Creek. To the west of these boundaries to be censused from Wabag.

Thurs.
30th May.

Departed YUGONDA 0815 with Messrs Hardy, Sherwen and Cooper. Arrived MULISOAS 0845 - elaborate fencing systems around houses. TUGUSAMANDA C/O reached at 1015. Alt 8780 ft. Took leave of Messrs Hardy and Cooper who left from here on the Sirunki track, while self and Mr Sherwen took track towards KUBALIS. Crossing Reima River 1130 and at 7550 ft. Arrived LAGULAM C/O 1150. Partial census of TSAGILIN-TIDI in pa. Many of these previously censused with PORIALIN-WAMBILI. Camped here at 7970 ft.

Fri.
31st May.

At LAGULAM. To completion census of TSAGILIN-TIDI. Mr Sherwen departed LAGULAM 0935 for KUBALIS to set up camp. Self arrived KUBALIS at 1235. Talks with natives. Alt 7550 ft.

Sat.
1st June.

At KUBALIS. Census of WAMBILI-ISANDA and WAMBILI-KISANDA and further talks with local natives. One C.N.A. case for Failure to Appear for Census.

Sun.
2nd June.

At KUBALIS. Day observed.

Monday.
3rd June.

Departed KUBALIS 0832 for FUNAMALAMA C/O arriving ~~HEE~~ 0908. Census of TSAGALIN-KAROBWEA-MANJ. Talks with natives. One old man gave the often-heard story of the two days' darkness followed by a time of famine when he was a boy and of the gardens being covered with ash. This is presumably the story of a volcanic eruption which circulates from time to time around the area.

- Tues.
4th June. Departed PUNAMALAMA 0800 descending and crossing Lai River 0815 and arriving NANDI C/G 0822. Talks with local natives and village officials. Partial census of PORIALIN-KUMBERU in afternoon. Alt 7425 ft.
- Wed.
5th June. At NANDI. Completion census of PORIALIN-KUMBERU. Extraction of figures and talks with natives in afternoon.
- Thurs.
6th June. Departed NANDI 0815 and arriving KAINAGUNGGIS C/G 0827. Census PORIALIN-KUMBERU-MUBA and extraction of figures. Talks with local natives. This group previously censused with PORIALIN-LANGAI. Slight intermittent showers in afternoon. Alt 6830 ft.
- Fri.
7th June. Departed KAINAGUNGGIS 0855 for WARUMANDA, crossing KIROGON Creek and arriving 0900. Census PORIALIN-LANGAI. Departing WARUMANDA 1200 and returning KAINAGUNGGIS 1205.
- Sat.
8th June. Departed KAINAGUNGGIS 0805 and arriving SOPES 0835. Seventh Day Adventist services being held and census not commenced until 1100. The previously recorded MALIPINI Group was found to be composed of members of TSAGALIN-KAROBWEA-MAI and MALIPINI-KAIMANIUWANA-NARA. These are two distinct groups have different ancestors and were consequently separated. Slight rain in afternoon.
- Sun.
9th June. At SOPES. Day observed. Talks with local natives. Some light rain in afternoon.
- Mon.
10th June. At SOPES. To census of MALIPINI-TCHAGARAWAN in a.m. and early p.m. Talks with local natives and officials after lunch. Rained heavily from 1545 onwards and talks abandoned. Extraction of figures. Alt 7700 ft.
- Tues.
11th June. Departed SOPES 0808 descending to main road and ascending again to PURUPAIS C/G at TIRIP and arriving 0838. Census of MALIPINI-AINALEWANE-LYEIN-MANO in a.m. by Mr Sherwen and completed at 1200. Rain commenced at 1225 and local natives dispersed. Extraction of figures. Alt 7600 ft. One C.N.A. case for assault in afternoon.
- Wed.
12th June. Departed SOPES 0800 descending to main road and following this to TALEMBAIS C/G arriving 0818. Partial census of ITABUTINI-PUMANI. Rain was sporadic throughout the afternoon and after continual interruptions the census was completely abandoned for the day. Alt 6300 ft.
- Thurs.
13th June. At TALEMBAIS. To completion census of ITABUTINI-PUMANI. Talks with local natives and officials.
- Fri.
14th June. Departed TALEMBAIS 0815 following main road and arriving UAGULES C/G at SARI 0835. Census of ITABUTINI-KALA. Inspection of Roman Catholic Mission Lease "MAUA". (See Appendix "B"). Extraction of figures. Alt 7000 ft.
- Sat.
15th June. Departed SARI 0805 ascending to KORPEN and arriving 0823. Census of IRAPUN-NEMANI and talks with natives. Alt 7400 ft. Departed for Wabag and arriving 1545 following main road.

Tues. 25th June. Departed Wabag 0815 and following main road to TERIMANDA C/G arriving 0845. Partial census of YENEIDENI-GIA and YENEIDENI-KONDA. Talks with natives and departing to return Wabag 1435.

Wed. 26th June. To TERIMANDA for completion census of YENEIDENI-GIA. Departing Wabag 0800 arriving 0830. Leaving TERIMANDA 1340 and reaching Wabag 1410. Extraction of figures in p.m.

Thurs. 22nd August. Mr Sherwen to LIAMANDA for census of AWOIN-SABIP, ITABUTINI-PUMANI and ITABUTINI-KALA No 11.

Fri. 23rd August. Mr Sherwen to SAGALIS for census of AWOIN-AIPLAP and AWOIN-YAKALI.

Sat. 24th August. Mr Sherwen to PNAS for census of AWOIN-KARA.

Completion of Census.

-----oCo-----

Handwritten mark resembling a stylized 'L' or '7' with a horizontal line extending to the right.

INTRODUCTION and GENERAL: The aim of the patrol was simply to make a census check of the area and interpret, as much as possible, the Administration to the people. For this reason the patrol proceeded at a leisurely pace and spending as much time as was practicable speaking with the natives and ascertaining their needs and desires. Ceremonial grounds were chosen, when possible, as camp sites and most of these were visited even when the groups were small. It was felt that attendance and reception would be better if the patrol went to the people themselves instead of having large assemblies at the main centres. This proved to be the case and reception was generally frank, friendly and open, with the children in particular.

It is regretted that the patrol had to be interrupted due to the writer's having to proceed to Mount Hagen on land matters. However, the patrol was completed satisfactorily, the last three days' census being carried out by Mr C.F.O. Sherwin in a capable and efficient manner.

NATIVE AFFAIRS: The native situation is generally good and a more stable attitude between the natives and the Administration and among themselves seems to have become more prevalent since the last patrol.

Only three Native Affairs courts were brought to the notice of the patrol, one for failure to appear for census and the other two being a reciprocal assault case.

Apart from the usual line of flattery about the Government's benevolence and devotion to duty on their behalf, some deeper and more important matters were touched upon by the natives in the talks throughout the patrol's duration. These centred mainly on the lenient attitude adopted by the Administration towards murder penalties. It was pointed out that penalties of this nature were made at the discretion of the visiting Justice. The natives themselves object to the fact that those among them who commit murder and other indictable offences are sent away to gaol for short terms of from two to seven years, and return in a perfect state of health and showing no sign that they have paid for their crime. Apart from this, they have learned to speak pidgin and return with, to the local native mind, quite a substantial amount of accumulated wealth in the form of clothes and various other possessions. The general suggestion was that such offenders, especially murderers be hanged locally. This is not a new notion, and it is not submitted by the writer that all murderers be hanged in and on their local ground, but is included here to indicate the native attitude towards the penalties awarded for such heinous crimes.

It was further suggested that a firmer stand and longer terms of imprisonment be taken and awarded by the Administration for adultery. Prior to the advent of the European to the area the penalty for this crime was death for the male partner and maiming for the female. As the Law became to be respected, or at least given token obedience, this crime became more and more prevalent and has become a cause of increasing concern to the natives in the area.

With these exceptions that their social organisation, marital relationship uncertainty and their very lives even are in jeopardy, the situation among the local natives leaves little to be desired.

AGRICULTURE: Without exception, the usual type of sweet-potato garden prevails, with a few introduced European vegetables to supplement the diet. Worthy of note is the reception accorded the supply of Okinawa sweet-potato shoots which were distributed some months ago. These have apparently shown a faster rate of growth and a larger yield than the type commonly used. Requests for more of these plants, as well as more vegetable seeds were made, and representation will be made in the near future to the Department of Agriculture for a further supply of these.

LIVESTOCK: Over the past few months some of the more wealthy natives have purchased pigs from Mr Danny Leahy in the Mount Hagen sub-district, and the introduction of these should prove to raise the general standard, to some extent at least, of the native lush-bred pigs. It was heartening to see that well-constructed pigsties, having individual houses inside the pens for these better class pigs, have been built and that cross-breeding has already begun to take place on as large a scale as could be expected. There still remain, of course, the few scrawny fowls scattered throughout the area which, from the prices at which they were offered to the patrol, indicate that their value to the local natives is exceedingly high and out of all proportion to their real value.

ROADS AND BRIDGES: The patrol followed roughly the course of the main Wabag/Laiagan vehicular road for the greater part of the time which has been maintained quite well. Bridges along this road, as seen by the patrol, were in various states of repair, but all serviceable and safe. The native tracks in general were fair, and that from KANAKAEDA through SOPS to YUGONDA was far better than average, being between three to eight feet in width throughout.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH: A minimum of first aid was carried by the patrol, due to the close proximity of village aid-posts at all times to the patrol routes. It was thought necessary on only two occasions to recommend to natives to attend the hospital at Wabag for treatment.

MISSIONS: Only two mission leases were seen by the patrol and these are as set out in Appendix "B".

Resthouses: On the route KUBALIS and YUGONDA were the only two points at which resthouses were used by the patrol. These were in a reasonable state of repair. At all other times tents were used.

CENSUS: It was remarked that the lines of definition within the groups censused are losing significance. Certain lines and sub-groups, having entirely different ancestral origins have affiliated and share common garden land. It was this vagueness and lack of cohesion within the groups which has led in the past, and will continue to do so in the future, to difficulties in classification and making the natives themselves aware of their social groupings for census purposes. Another factor which may be either ~~the~~ regarded as a contributing cause or as a resultant effect, is the ever-increasing number of marriages within the larger groups themselves and not, as in the past between these groups. In other words, what once would have been regarded as an incestual marriage is now 'winked at' and tolerated, if not encouraged.

..... Robert A. Wright P/C
(Robert A. Wright)

APPENDIX "A"

Report on Members of R.P. & N.G.C. Accompanying.

<u>Reg No</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Conduct</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
3717	Const.	BALJA	Good	Capable and efficient.
9381	Const.	KODI-IM	Good	Keen. Learns quickly.

Robert A. Wright
..... 2/0
(Robert A. Wright)

APPENDIX "B"

Report on Alienated Land - In Accordance with Circ. Instr.
No 221 of 14th November, 1955.

Roman Catholic Mission Lease at Sari.

Land Name: MAUA

Li No: Unknown

Area: 5 acres

Purchased: 11/3/52 for £2.5.0.

Remarks: The lease is a rectangle of land of approximately 5 acres in area and being a rectangle roughly 125 yards by 175 yards. Contained on the lease are a church and a school, both of European materials, a missionary's residence and two adjacent buildings all of native materials construction, some scattered casuarina groves and a cleared playing area of approximately one and a quarter acres. The land is relatively flat, and has no gardens.

-----0-----

Seventh Day Adventist Mission Lease at TERIMANDA.

Land Name: YO'UMANDA

Li No: 803/50

Area: Half an acre.

Purchased: 26/1/51 for 10/-.

Remarks: The lease is a flat rectangle of land being roughly 70 yards by 35 yards. Contained both on the lease and on the land adjacent to it are one residence of part European and part native materials, one church, two religious instructors' houses and two other buildings, all of native materials construction. Garden land used by the Mission occupies about three quarters of an acre. There are approximately one and a half acres of native-owned land being utilised by the Mission. There is no Missionary resident on the lease, and the lease has been unoccupied since 7th August of this year.

Robert A. Wright
..... P/O
(Robert A. Wright)

Original: D.M.A. Headquarters.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of Western Highlands Report No. Wabag No. 2 of 1957/58.

Patrol Conducted by R.I. MacIlwain, A.D.O.

Area Patrolled Pogera Valley, N.H.D.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans D.P. Farnazel, P.O.

Natives 12 Police, 2 Interpreters, 1 N.M.O.

Duration—From 10/10/1957 to 9/11/1957

Number of Days 31

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 10/1956

Medical -/-/19-

Map Reference Strat. Series, Wabag 4 Miles to 1 Inch.

Objects of Patrol 1. Investigation of Native unrest.

2. Initial Census.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £.....

Village Popul

Year 1957/58

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	DEATHS														Remarks	
		Deaths		0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
TUMBIAM GROUP																	
TEGIBAI	5/6	14/10/57					HEADMAN	KAMAU									} CENSUS GROUP
MAINU	"	"					"	RIAPU									
TOKARA	"	5/10/57					"	YONGARA									
LAK-PAR / MAOW IN AGARI	"	"					"	NAN									
NAGAIM GROUP																	
PURUNEIN	5/6	18/10/57					HEADMAN	TOBARI									} NESIANCA
KENRI	"	"					"	ONIPA									
DANDA	"	"					"	RINALI									} YUYAN
PENE	"	20/10/57					"	YARDINI									
RINDOGAM	"	"					"	PRALI									} CENSUS GROUP
ANEA	"	"					"	LIMBIN									
THANI / IDHAI / ENO	"	21/10/57					"	YARUNI									} MUNGUKA
ANGARANE	5/6	23/10/57					"	KUARE									
PURUMANI	"	"					"	EGAPA									} CENSUS GROUP
TIANDA	"	"					"	TARO									
TIHANI	"	"					"	MAHAPRE									} JAYAN
PAIYAM	"	25/10/57					"	YANBAI									
EPARANI / THANI	"	26/10/57					"	MANGARA									} CENSUS GROUP

MAP TO ACCOMPANY THE PATROL REPORT.

PATROL REPORT MAP.

NEBRASKA No. of 1857-58
DESIGNED FOR THE LAND SURVEY SERIES 4442-5.
DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR

SCALE - FEDERAL ROUTE



U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

17th February, 1958.

Copy of Appendix "A" minuted to the Anthropologist.



A/Chief of Division
(Government & Research)

HA.30-17-99

17th February, 1950.

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 1947/50 - WABAG.

Receipt of the above mentioned patrol report is acknowledged with thanks.

I am pleased to note that Mr. Fernald is receiving training under an experienced officer.

It is gratifying to note that there was no cause for alarm. From earlier reports I was under the impression that the situation required immediate action.

The contents of the patrol report have been adequately covered in your remarks.

You should ensure that necessary safety measures are taken by employers who employ unattended groups of natives in gold-mining.

The patrol report has been well presented.

Appendix "A" has been passed to the Anthropologist for his records.

I am impressed with the neatness with which the report is presented.


(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

20/17/39 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No. 30/1-2030

Western Highlands District,
District Office,
MOUNT HAGEN.

WDA:MOB

5th February 1958.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Subject : Wabag Patrol Report No. 2/57-58.

Above Report is forwarded herewith.

It was decided to conduct the preliminary examination on the spot and this necessitated a two man Patrol. It was also believed that the situation was more serious than, in fact, it turned out to be.

Mr. Permezel's lucid introduction describes the Patrol very well. The purposes of the Patrol were accomplished.

The Report is more than usually informative, particularly in view of the Patrol's comparatively short duration; it will be valuable to future Patrols into the area.

The only real comment I have to offer is on the prospect of bringing the area fully under control. The population does not warrant the establishment of a Patrol Post, and in any case, Field Staff are simply not available; I am fully extended manning the existing Stations. The most practical means of handling the POGERA Valley seems to be to station a Cadet at Laiagam (as soon as a suitable one is available) so that Mr. Day, the present Officer in Charge, may be free to leave his Station for regular short visits to the area; the construction of the aerodrome at Laiagam takes up much of Mr. Day's time. We might also give consideration to stationing a responsible Police N.C.O. at TIPININI. Selected influential natives could also be brought out for a tour of Wabag and Mount Hagen, a practice which sometimes has beneficial results.

It is of interest to note that Mr. Macilwain, who visited the area in 1948, is of the opinion that the native situation has considerably improved since then. He attributes this to the fact that the leaders have accumulated wealth from the mining activity, and that they are reluctant to lose this wealth as a result of fighting. He also refers to the people met in 1948 as being lean and hungry, and here again there seems to have been some improvement.

Mr. Permezel's Anthropological notes are of interest; the death compensation payments are fairly common in this District.

It is most unlikely that we will ever need to construct roads and/or aerodromes in the Poger Valley.

Mr. Permezel is to be complimented on the presentation of his Report. It is well written and neatly set out.

Allen

(W.D. ALLEN)

Acting District Commissioner.

RS.

I am asking ADO to order
to supply a triplicate copy
of the Report.

W.D.A.
5/1/5.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No. 30/1-2030

Western Highlands District,
District Office,
MOUNT HAGEN.

WDA:MOB

5th February 1958.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT Moresby.

Subject : Wabag Patrol Report No. 2/57-58.

Above Report is forwarded herewith.

It was decided to conduct the preliminary examination on the spot and this necessitated a two man Patrol. It was also believed that the situation was more serious than, in fact, it turned out to be.

Mr. Pernesel's lucid introduction describes the Patrol very well. The purposes of the Patrol were accomplished.

The Report is more than usually informative, particularly in view of the Patrol's comparatively short duration; it will be valuable to future Patrols into the area.

The only real comment I have to offer is on the prospect of bringing the area fully under control. The population does not warrant the establishment of a Patrol Post, and in any case, Field Staff are simply not available; I am fully extended manning the existing Stations. The most practical means of handling the FOGERA Valley seems to be to station a Cadet at Lalagam (as soon as a suitable one is available) so that Mr. Day, the present Officer in Charge, may be free to leave his Station for regular short visits to the area; the construction of the aerodrome at Lalagam takes up much of Mr. Day's time. We might also give consideration to stationing a responsible Police S.C.O. at TIPININI. Selected influential natives could also be brought out for a tour of Wabag and Mount Hagen, a practice which sometimes has beneficial results.

It is of interest to note that Mr. Macilwain, who visited the area in 1948, is of the opinion that the native situation has considerably improved since then. He attributes this to the fact that the leaders have accumulated wealth from the mining activity, and that they are reluctant to lose this wealth as a result of fighting. He also refers to the people met in 1948 as being lean and hungry, and here again there seems to have been some improvement.

Mr. Pernesel's Anthropological notes are of interest; the death compensation payments are fairly common in this District.

It is most unlikely that we will ever need to construct roads and/or aerodromes in the Fogera Valley.

Mr. Personal is to be complimented on the presentation of his Report. It is well written and neatly set out.



(V.D. ALLEN)
Acting District Commissioner.

PATROL REPORT

Patrol to the Pogera Valley, Wabag Sub-District,
Western Highlands District, conducted by R.I.
MacIlwain, A.D.O., and accompanied by D.
P. Permezal, P.O., during October -
November, 1957.

DIARY OF THE PATROL

Thursday, 10th October, 1957.

Departed Wabag 0610 hrs by vehicle for Laiagam Patrol Post. Arrived Laiagam 0845 hrs. Completed loading of carriers and departed Laiagam 0935 hrs with section of the patrol. Followed walking track N.W. along Lagaip Valley to Murilaga. Arrived 1400 hrs. Joined by A.D.O. MacIlhin and remainder of patrol party with heavy cargo at 1600 hrs. Camped at Murilaga rest house. Elevation 7,300 feet. Weather fine.

Friday, 11th October.

Patrol departed Murilaga 0700 hrs. Continued walking in westerly direction through Lagaip Valley then S. W. to Tumundan. Walking time 5 hours. Patrol rested Tumundan and departed 1135 hrs. Crossed Niyo River and ascended forested range known as Diangoriungus. Continued along main ridge and selected bush camp site at 1500 hrs. Patrol camped. Elevation 8,500 feet. Weather fine.

Saturday, 12th October.

Departed bush camp 0700 hrs. Continued through bush in W.S.W. direction to summit of Auwagan Range and site of staging camp. Walking time 5 hours. Elevation 9,350 feet. Patrol rested and proceeded again at 1100 hrs in S.W. direction down the main range to the upper Pogora Valley. Arrived Tipinini 1530 hrs and made camp. Elevation 6,300 feet. Weather fine.

Sunday, 13th October.

Patrol party at Tipinini. Commenced investigation into attack by natives on N.M.O. PAIWE of Tipinini Aid Post. Witnesses questioned and statements taken. Weather fine.

Monday, 14th October.

At Tipinini. A.D.O. MacIlwain and Patrol Officer commenced initial census of the IPILI natives of the Tipinini area, Pogora Valley. Members of three sub-groups of Tumbian group listed. Continued throughout the day. Weather fine.

Tuesday, 15th October.

Patrol at Tipinini. Completed census of Tumbian Group. Patrol Officer continued police investigation and walked to Malua, one hour distant, place of attack on N.M.O. Collected further evidence and returned Tipinini 1700 hrs. Rain late afternoon.

Wednesday, 16th October.

Patrol departed Tipinini 0700 hrs. Proceeded west to Purunk Ridge, arriving summit 0900 hrs. Compass bearings taken of surrounding features. Continued on to junction of Pogian and Kagai Rivers, arriving 1100 hrs. Repaired cane suspension bridge over Pogian River to permit movement of cargo. Continued on at 1230 hrs and arrived J.L. Taylor's mining camp at Negianga 1300 hrs. Made camp. Patrol Officer began investigation into death of female native TUKA of Ovogon and took statements from defendants EGEPA and WOIWA. Elevation Negianga 6,300 feet. Weather fine.

Diary (cont.)

Thursday, 17th October.

Patrol at Negianga. Patrol Officer continued investigation into killing of TUMA. Evidence of KIEP of Owogom and HANGARI of Purumani taken. A.D.O. MacIlwain conducted census of Kewai, Peandi and Purumani Sub-groups. Light rain throughout day.

Friday, 18th October.

Patrol Officer and section of the patrol departed Negianga 0945 hrs for Mungurep. Crossed Kagai River and ascended ridge to Mungurep. Arrived 1100 hrs. Located additional witnesses required in police investigation. Natives KUARE, HOMBOM, PIRAN, and RU'IE of Angaraine interviewed and statements taken. Camped Mungurep. Rain during most of day.

Saturday, 19th October.

Departed Mungurep 0815 hrs and walked to J. Brough's mining camp at junction of Kagai and Kaiye Rivers. Arrived 0915 hrs. Remained until 1120 and then continued back to Negianga, following left bank of Kagai River. Arrived Negianga 1330 hrs. Finalized police investigation into death of TUMA. Camped weather fine.

Sunday, 20th October.

Patrol departed Negianga 0730 hrs. Walked to Yuyan, following track above Pogara River. Arrived 0900 hrs and made camp. Commenced census and recorded members of Anga, Pene, and Aiyogon Sub-groups. Patrol Officer began investigation into death of native ARUJA of Anga. Questioned various natives and took evidence of KORA and IANBI of Pene. Began search for native PEREMA of Anga. Elevation of Yuyan 6,600 feet. Weather fine.

Monday, 21st October.

0730 hrs A.D.O. MacIlwain began hearing charge of wilful murder of native TUMA by natives EGEPA and WOIWA. Patrol Officer prosecuted and examination completed at noon. Census of Timani and Mamai Sub-groups conducted through afternoon. Weather fine.

Tuesday, 22nd October.

Patrol Officer continued investigation into killing of ARUJA. Walked to Piriga, 2 hours distant from Yuyan. Located witnesses PATALAM and TANDUMI. Returned Yuyan 1530 hrs. Continued with questioning of witnesses. Weather fine.

Wednesday, 23rd October.

Patrol left Yuyan 0715 hrs. Const. ANIAN remained behind to continue search for PEREMA. A.D.O. proceeded Mungurep via Kagai and Kaiye Rivers and inspected site of mining mishap involving native child. P.O. proceeded Mungurep via Negianga and arrived 1000 hrs. Made camp. A.D.O. arrived 1200 hrs. Conducted census of Angaraine and Tuande Sub-groups. Patrol Officer commenced investigation into death of female native ANDAUWE of Pai'era. Const. ANIAN returned from Yuyan 1800 hrs after apprehending PEREMA of Anga. Elevation Mungurep camp 7,300 feet. Weather fine.

Diary (cont.)

Thursday, 24th October.

At Mungurep. Census of Tiyendi and Purumani Sub-groups conducted. Witnesses KILIP of Kewai and TARO of Tuanda interviewed in connection with killing of ANDAUWE. Afternoon A.D.O. commenced preliminary hearing of charge of wilful murder of ARUIA by PEREMA of Anga. Hearing adjourned. Weather fine.

Friday, 25th October.

1700 hrs A.D.O. resumed hearing of charge against PEREMA. Adjourned 1000 hrs pending availability of further evidence. Patrol departed Mungurep 1030 hrs and proceeded to Paiyam. Crossed Pogasa River and arrived Paiyam 1200 hrs. Made camp. Censused members of Paiyam Sub-group. Patrol Officer began investigation of tribal fighting in the area. Elevation Paiyam 6,900 feet. Weather fine.

Saturday, 26th October.

At Paiyam. Continued census. Listed members of EIPAKANI and Timani Sub-groups. P.O. continued investigation into death of the two natives AUVAMBI of Angaraine and ARUPIA of Paiyam during tribal fighting between Anga and Paiyam groups. Interviewed various natives including Headman LIMBIN of Anga, Headman YAMBAL of Paiyam, and KAIYENDA of Anga. Weather fine.

Sunday, 27th October.

Patrol Officer and section of patrol departed Paiyam 0830 hrs for Tipinini. Arrived 1300 hrs. Began search for native KAIP involved in attack on N.M.O. PAUWE. Also summoned witnesses for further questioning. Camped Tipinini.

Monday, 28th October.

0530 hrs Police despatched to apprehend native KAIP. Arrest effected and police returned Tipinini 0900 hrs. Statement taken from KAIP. Party departed Tipinini 1100 hrs for return Paiyam. KAIP escaped from custody en route Paiyam. Search instigated but unsuccessful. Party arrived back Paiyam 1700 hrs. Heavy rain afternoon.

Tuesday, 29th October.

0600 hrs Cpl. TOVANGAGA and constables despatched to continued search for KAIP. A.D.O. MacIlwain resumed hearing of charge against PEREMA and completed same. 0930 hrs patrol departed Paiyam for Tipinini. Arrived 1500 hrs. Police arrived after apprehending KAIP. Runner arrived Tipinini from Laiagam and patrol informed of date of impending Supreme Court Sittings, Wabag. Weather fine.

Wednesday, 30th October.

Patrol at Tipinini. KAIP of Yauwinagari charged in Court for Native Affairs with escaping from custody. Also charged with the unlawful wounding of N.M.O. PAUWE. Preliminary hearing conducted by A.D.O. Heavy rain late afternoon.

Thursday, 31st October.

A.D.O. MacIlwain departed Tipinini with police and carriers for return Laiagam via Tumundan. Patrol Officer remained

Diary (Cont.)

Tipinini with Cpl. NABOPA and three constables to collect all witnesses required in the Supreme Court Sittings scheduled for Wabag 11th November. Arrangements made for carrier line to return Tipinini following week. Rain afternoon.

Friday, 1st November.

At Tipinini. Distributed spades among local natives for work on bush track leading from Tipinini to foot of Auwaga Range. A few natives appeared for this work. Patrol Officer supervised them and marked detours along the track. Rain afternoon.

Saturday, 2nd November.

At Tipinini. Despatched two police constables to Yuyan to locate various witnesses required in Supreme Court cases. Continued supervision of repairs to walking track. Weather fine.

Sunday, 3rd November.

Patrol party remained Tipinini to await return of carriers from Laiagan. Rain afternoon.

Monday, 4th November.

Patrol Officer and Cpl. NABOPA departed Tipinini 0900 hrs for Yuyan as police constables unable to locate all witnesses. Arrived Yuyan 1500 hrs. Collected all witnesses from Yuyan area. Camped. Weather fine.

Tuesday, 5th November.

Departed Yuyan 0700 hrs for Mungurep. Arrived 1000 hrs. Began search for Headman KUARE of Angaraine, required in case against EGEPA and WOIBA. Unable to locate KUARE. Returned Mungurep and camped. Rain afternoon.

Wednesday, 6th November.

Left Mungurep 0500 hrs to continue search for KUARE. Inspected several houses in the area then crossed Kaiye River to locality above junction of Kaiye and Kagai Rivers. Ascended high ridge to site of native houses. Patrol informed that KUARE had departed the Pogera Valley for Pipiraga in the Lagaip Valley. Party continued on to Yuyan and camped. Weather fine.

Thursday, 7th November.

Departed Yuyan 0800 hrs for Tipinini after ascertaining that KUARE no longer in the area. Crossed Pogera River to Purunk Ridge and continued on to Tipinini. Arrived 1400 hrs. Received word that carriers unable to return to the Pogera from Laiagan. Arrangements made for several local natives to accompany the patrol party to Tusundan the following day. Rain Afternoon.

Friday, 8th November.

Patrol Officer, Corporal and two constables departed Tipinini 0730 hrs for Tusundan. Part of patrol cargo left at Tipinini as carriers insufficient to move all gear. Arrived Tusundan 1530 hrs and camped. Weather fine.

Saturday, 9th November.

Diary (Cont.)

Saturday, 9th November.

Departed Tumundan 0700 hrs with witnesses and proceeded to Laiagan Patrol Post. Continued along Igaip Valley to Marilaga, arriving 1100 hrs. Departed Marilaga 1200 hrs and walked to Laiagan Patrol Post. Arrived 1600 hrs. Patrol police paraded and dismissed. Patrol Officer remained overnight at Laiagan with O.I.C. Patrol Post.

Sunday, 10th November.

Patrol Officer departed Laiagan 1200 hrs by vehicle for return Wabag. Arrived Wabag 1400 hrs. and reported to A.D.O. MacIlwain.

INTRODUCTION

The patrol, lead by Mr. R. MacIlwain, A.D.O. Wabag, and accompanied by D.F. Permezal, Patrol Officer, proceeded to the Pogera Valley to investigate reports of tribal unrest in the area and to carry out an inquiry into the killing of a native woman which had occurred several weeks previously. The latter incident had in fact lead to various implications which actually precipitated the patrol's visit. The killing had taken place following a mining accident in the Pogera Valley, the natives involved being employees of a European miner, Mr. J. Brough. A small native child had been injured by a falling stone whilst the native workmen, local men of the Kewai Group, had been washing for gold on Mr. Brough's claim. Men of the injured child's group had responded by killing a woman whom they thought to be of the Kewai group. The killing was reported at Wabag shortly after and some time later Mr. Brough arrived at Wabag from Goroka and proceeded to Tumundan where he intended to pay off his employees.

Mr. Brough sent word to his employees in the Pogera to meet him at Tumundan but the latter sent word back to the effect that they could not leave the Pogera through fear of further reprisals. Mr. Brough advised the A.D.O. Wabag of the situation, expecting that his employees were in some difficulty in the Pogera. Acting on this information, the patrol left for the Pogera and meanwhile Mr. Brough decided to continue on from Tumundan to the Pogera Valley. He was met by the patrol on his return from Tipinini and he reported then that his workers were not in any actual danger and that the situation appeared quiet.

On reaching the Pogera, the patrol ascertained that there had indeed been no cause for alarm on Mr. Brough's part but went ahead into the investigation of the killing of the native woman. Whilst in the area, the patrol received information of several other tribal killings which had taken place during the previous few months but which were quite unrelated to the original disturbance. Each of these was investigated and appropriate action taken. The patrol was able to carry out all preliminary enquiries on the spot which expedited matters considerably. In each instance where a native was charged with an indictable offence, the preliminary examination was conducted by A.D.O. MacIlwain and the defendant committed for trial. The date of the Wabag Supreme Court Sittings coincided with the completion of the patrol which meant that all witnesses to the cases were able to return with the patrol to Wabag without any delay in the judicial proceedings.

Apart from the police and magisterial activities of the patrol, a certain amount of time was devoted to general native administration and to the compilation of census figures. An initial census was conducted of the native population of the upper Pogera Valley.

GENERAL INFORMATION :-

The Pogera Valley lies in the restricted area west of Laiagam Patrol Post in the Wabag Sub-District, and administratively comes within the Laiagam area. It is reached by following the Lagaip Valley in a westerly direction for some distance past Murilaga, then veering south-west to Tumundan and then west again over a heavily forested range to the head of the Pogera Valley. With heavy cargo, the walk from Laiagam to the head of the Pogera Valley occupies three days travelling.

The Pogera River is fed by numerous tributary streams rising in the high enclosing ranges and then flows north-west to join the Lagaip River which in turn meets the Strickland River at a point near the Territorial border. The region is rugged and difficult of access and the valley itself is almost entirely a succession of steep ridges with virtually no flat areas. The elevation of the upper end of the Valley is in the vicinity of 7,000 feet whilst the lower and northern end drops to about 4,000 feet at the junction of the Pogera and Lagaip Rivers. This part of the valley was not visited by the patrol as the native population does not, except for periodic excursions, extend to the lower areas which come within the malarial range.

The surrounding mountains are largely limestone formations rising to about 12,000 feet with a thick forest cover wherever vegetation can gain a hold. Timbers on the higher slopes include the oaks and conifers of the mid-mountain forest and beeches of the mossy forest whilst lower down a few araucaria (hoop pine) appear with scattered stands of casuarina in protected positions. A considerable number of pandanus are interspersed throughout the forest. A type of bamboo forest is in evidence between six and eight thousand feet and this gives way to the mossy forest of higher altitudes.

During the years 1946-48 the area achieved some prominence with the presence of European gold miners working the alluvial deposits on the upper Pogera River and adjacent streams. Over this period some seven or eight miners were active in the region, sluicing and washing for gold and from all accounts obtained a useful quantity of gold. Since then operations have dwindled to the extent that now only two claims are being worked and it is planned to discontinue work on one of these. The claim still functioning is one owned by Mr. J.R. Taylor of Goroka who employs local natives to carry on in his absence.

Several patrols visited the area during the period when mining activity was at its peak but since then only infrequent visits by Administration patrols have been made. The last of these was a patrol from Laiagam in October 1956 which accompanied an anthropological party through the area. On this occasion Tipinini was selected as the site for a base camp from which patrols could operate and shortly before the arrival of this patrol the construction of a rest house and an Aid Post at Tipinini had been completed.

Weather conditions in the valley were particularly favourable during the first two weeks of the patrol with fine, clear conditions prevailing but rain became frequent during the latter part of the patrol. The absence of strong winds, possibly the presence of warmer air circulating from the lower valley make the general climate quite pleasant in this area.

NATIVE AFFAIRS :-

(a) General :

The people of the Pogera Valley are collectively known as the Ipili and, linguistically, are distinct from the Enga speaking people to the East. The latter occupy a large section of the Wabag Sub-District with their western boundary roughly at Tumundan. The Ipili of the Pogera Valley appear to be an off-shoot of the neighbouring groups of the Pakupili Valley which is the next valley west of the Pogera. The people of the Pakupili Valley speak the same language which would indicate the immigrant origin of most of the Ipili clans. But contacts with the Enga groups of the Kera and Wage valleys reveal the probably different origin of other Ipili clans. Trading associations are maintained with these neighbouring groups and also with the people of the Tari and Duna areas of Papua. A certain amount of intermarriage with the latter groups has also occurred.

The Ipili live in scattered family groups on land occupied by the clan as a whole and beyond the confines of this social division there is little close association of any significance with neighbouring clans. The clans are too small to permit of further segmentation but on the other hand the population is broadly separated into two groups, the Tumbian and Wagiam, and this separation appears to be defined largely on a locality basis. Except on such occasions as inter clan gatherings e.g. meetings to arrange bride price payments, death compensation payments, or at the time of trading visits to outside groups, the movement of individuals is somewhat restricted due to the ever present fear of attack.

In many aspects, Ipili customs do not vary outwardly from those of the Enga of the Lagaip Valley. Houses follow the same design as those of the Enga but are smaller and more crudely made. Separate houses for the men and their wives are the rule and usually a communal mens house serves each clan, in a convenient location close to the ceremonial ground. Most houses are defensively situated on narrow ridges with tall cane grass and secondary growth forming a barricade whilst the path leading to the house is blocked off by a heavy wooden palisade about ten feet wide and ten feet high with a small opening allowing access. In some cases this barricade was found to be of double and triple thickness.

Although a number of patrols have penetrated the area since it was first visited by the Hagen-Sepik Patrol in 1939, the population still remains much in its original state as Government influence has not been of sufficient extent to have had any marked effect. Further work of a consolidating nature remains to be done before the people will be prepared to accept the Administrations's tenets of law and order. At present they are not particularly receptive to any change and are more inclined to settle tribal differences by the traditional method of pay-back killings.

The presence of European miners in the area has not gone unnoticed by the local inhabitants who have benefited materially by the acquisition of trade goods from this source. A number of local men are employed on a casual basis washing for gold in the absence of the two proprietors of the leases. Very few natives have ventured beyond the valley to seek employment elsewhere. Whilst there is still a considerable amount of distrust between the people themselves, their attitude towards Europeans appears to be one of indifference and at this stage it seems unlikely that they would become openly hostile. In carrying out the several investigations the patrol was often thwarted by the lack of co-operation and the tight-mouthed behaviour of the people, exemplified by their unwillingness to supply any information which

might imply other members of their group or result in retaliatory measures by unfriendly groups. Otherwise, relations between the patrol and the people met with were quite favourable.

(b) Investigations :

1. The incident which first prompted the patrol's visit to the Pogera Valley came about following the killing of the female native TUMA of Owogom which occurred in mid August, 1957. The killing was the direct result of a mishap which occurred during gold washing operations on Kagai Creek, a tributary of the Pogera. The native employees of Mr. J. Brough, whose mining camp is located at the junction of Kagai and Kaiye Rivers, were dislodging earth above the river bank prior to sluicing when a large stone fell from above and struck a small child playing near the scene of operations. The native workers, men of the Kewai group, seeing that the child had been injured and possibly killed, became afraid and immediately departed the spot and proceeded to their houses some distance down stream. One of these men shortly afterward informed the wife of Brough's foreman, who happened to be a woman of the Angaraine group, of the accident saying that the child, a son of Headman KUARE of the Angaraine group, had been killed. Hearing this the woman immediately went to Mungurep where men of the Angaraine group were gathered at a ceremonial and she related news of the accident to them. Up until this time, no one had actually ascertained whether the child had in fact been killed or just injured. At all events the word spread among the Angaraine group that Headman KUARE's child had been killed by men of the Kewai group.

Headman KUARE and members of the Angaraine group left Mungurep for the spot where the accident had occurred and there found the child. Two men of Angaraine, EGEPA and WOIWA, were among those who went to Kagai River. The two latter men saw the child and according to their own statements made later, assumed that the child was dead and that its death had been caused by the men of the Kewai group employed by Mr. Brough. EGEPA and WOIWA then left Kagai Creek and set off downstream to the Pogera River with the intention of seeking out a Kewai man and revenging the "killing".

They came upon a garden in the Kewai area in which the woman TUMA with her two children was working. They had seen no Kewai men in the vicinity and so decided to exact revenge by killing the woman. This EGEPA and WOIWA proceeded to do, by spearing the woman a number of times. When certain that she was dead, they left the garden and returned to Mungurep. The elder of TUMA's children had run from the garden at the time of the attack but the youngest had been held by its mother and suffered a slight spear wound but was not seriously hurt.

After returning to Mungurep, EGEPA and WOIWA learned that KUARE's child was still alive and that its leg had been crushed by the falling stone. Three days later the injured child was taken by its father to Laiagam Patrol Post and Headman KUARE called upon EGEPA and WOIWA to assist in carrying the child. Upon arrival at Laiagam, KUARE reported the killing of TUMA of Owogom whereupon EGEPA and WOIWA were taken into custody and then sent to Wabag where they were remanded pending further investigation of the killing. Subsequently the two defendants returned to the Pogera with the patrol when the full investigation was carried out.

2. The attack on N.M.O. PAWE of Tipinini Aid Post was investigated and it was found that the incident came about in

the following manner. On the 14th September, 1957, PAUWE, accompanied by several natives of Tipinini, left the Aid Post to visit a sick woman some distance away. The last member of the party was a native named PORO who followed at a short distance behind the others. PAUWE and his companions rested in a clearing about an hour's walk from Tipinini and waited for PORO to join them. The latter met another native, EUROBA, who walked with him until the two of them came within sight of PAUWE. EUROBA, seeing the group in the clearing, imagined that he might be called upon to assist the N.M.O. who at that time was asking the natives to help build the Aid Post. EUROBA turned to go back along the track but the native PORO grabbed him and EUROBA responded by tightening his bow. The two of them struggled and fell to the ground.

PORO called to the N.M.O. and his other companions to assist and EUROBA likewise sang out for help and several natives living nearby appeared. A struggle followed between the N.M.O. and his friends and the other natives who had come to the assistance of EUROBA. The latter were armed with bows and spears and were soon pursuing the N.M.O. and his companions who began running back to Tipinini. Several arrows were fired by the pursuers, and N.M.O. PAUWE received an arrow in his buttocks which was allegedly fired by the native KAIP. Several other men in PAUWE's party also received minor wounds. The N.M.O. managed to reach Tipinini without further harm. The arrow which struck him penetrated from his buttocks to below his abdomen but he recovered without apparent ill-effect.

3. The killing of ARUIA of Anga Sub-group occurred in mid August and resulted from a dispute over the distribution of the bride price of the female native PATALAM. ARUIA, a relative of PATALAM, was dissatisfied with his share of the bride price and being present at the ceremony, prevented the distribution from being completed. He then left the gathering taking PATALAM with him and after berating her for not having ensured that he got a larger share of the bride price, stabbed her with his spear.

A third native, PEREMA, a relative of both PATALAM and ARUIA, witnessed the spearing of PATALAM by ARUIA and decided to intervene. He asked of ARUIA the reason for his spearing PATALAM and then PEREMA himself jabbed his spear at ARUIA. The latter began to flee and PEREMA threw his spear at ARUIA, striking him in the small of the back. The spear wound proved fatal and ARUIA died the following day. The female PATALAM recovered from the spear wound which she had received.

4. The next investigation was that made into the death of the female native ANDAUWA of Pai'era, in July of 1957. This woman, of the Pakupili Valley, was visiting in the Kewai area of the Pogera Valley and was attacked while working in the garden of a relative. Her alleged attacker, YANDAPA of Anga, had apparently sought to remedy a discrepancy in a previous compensation payment and decided upon the usual method of settling the score by killing a member of the offending group, which in this case happened to be the Kewai group. YANDAPA attacked ANDAUWA as she worked in the garden, no doubt thinking her to be a woman of the Kewai group. He speared her a number of times and then fled when the woman called for help.

TARO of Tuanda found the injured woman and took her to his house and cared for her but she died two days later. YANDAPA returned to his area after the attack and shortly thereafter injured himself in a fall from a tree. He subsequently left

the Pogera and went to Wagag to seek medical attention. From Wagag he was flown to Goroka and it was not known until the patrol investigated the killing of ANDAUWA that YANDAPA was her attacker. As YANDAPA was absent from the Pogera at the time of the investigation, no further action was taken except to gather all available evidence. The case was to be continued with after YANDAPA's return from Goroka had been obtained.

5. The final investigation conducted by the patrol was concerned with a tribal fight between the Anga and Paiyam Groups which took place in September of 1957 and resulted in the death of two men, AUWAMBI of Angaraine and ARUPIA of Paiyam. The fight was a sequel to two previous killings which occurred some time ago. In the first instance, men of the Paiyam group had killed the native MANGORI of Anga. When compensation was being paid for this killing, a dispute arose between the two groups over the amount of payment being made and subsequently ALIMBU of Anga killed WAGOP of Paiyam. It was during a ceremony, in September, arranged to pay compensation for this latter killing, that a further dispute occurred, once again over the amount of compensation. A native, YAMANKA of Paiyam, was not satisfied with a part of the payment being made by the Anga group and KAIYENDA of Anga replied by accusing the Paiyam group of likewise making insufficient compensation.

This led to further arguments and KAIYENDA grabbed his bow but was prevented from using it by another Anga man. An arrow was then fired among the group by a man of the Paiyam group and then several shots were exchanged by members of both groups. Two Anga and three Paiyam natives were injured in this skirmish, but not seriously. Finally, Headman TUGARI of Anga intervened and managed to prevent the affair from developing any further. However, the next day an armed group of Paiyam men left their area early in the morning and made their way to the house of KAIYENDA of Anga. There they came upon KAIYENDA and fired arrows at him. Several men of the Anga group went to KAIYENDA's assistance and they were able to repel the attackers. It was then that AUWAMBI of Paiyam was struck by several arrows fired by POGORI and TAIPIAN of Anga. He died later from these wounds. The Anga men returned to their houses but the following day other Paiyam men appeared, intent on resuming the fight. One of them, ARUPIA, shot an arrow at KAIYENDA which the latter managed to dodge. KAIYENDA replied by firing at ARUPIA and the arrow found its mark. ARUPIA died two days later as a result of the injury he received.

CENSUS :-

The population of the Pogera Valley is confined to the upper or Southern end of the valley although at intervals trips are made to the lower areas for the purpose of hunting game and tending to taro gardens but residence in these areas is only temporary.

The patrol commenced the initial census of the Ipili people at Tipinini and then moved to Negianga, Yuyan, Mungurep and Paiyam in that order, listing seventeen sub-groups of the two main groups of Tumbian and Wagaian. All sub-groups of the Tumbian group were assembled at Tipinini for the census take and the Wagaian sub-groups were contacted from the four remaining centres. The clans of the Tumbian group occupy the area in the vicinity of Tipinini or the south-east section of the valley whilst the Wagaian clans are located beyond Parunk ridge in the south-west section of the valley. The latter area is that flanking the head of the Pogera River and it supports more than two thirds of the population viz 1376 persons as against 644 for the Tumbian area.

The census revealed a total population of 2020 of which 1026 were males and 994 females. Enumerated further, the figures show a total of 526 male children, 472 female children, 499 adult males, and 523 adult females. The overall surplus of males amounts to 32 but as can be seen from the figures the adult male population is outnumbered by the adult female by 24. The adult population, males and females, outnumbers the juvenile population by the same number, i.e. 24. The total number of family groups was 386. Aged people were not seen in any appreciable number and not a few families revealed the father or husband to be deceased. Plurality of wives is not uncommon and some 57 men were with two wives, 4 men with three wives each, 2 with four wives, one with six and one courageous fellow with eight wives. In each case the possessor of more than one wife proved to be a person of above average wealth and influence.

On a geographical basis the Ipili of the Pogera Valley can be formed into a separate census division but by recognising linguistic criteria the division could be extended at a later date to include the uncensused people of the Pakupili Valley. In the course of the census it was found that a number of people were absent from the valley at the time of the patrol's visit but names of absentees were included once it was proved that the permanent place of residence of these people was in fact the Pogera. In most cases the absentees were living temporarily with clan or affinal relatives in the Kera and Pakupili valleys. It is possible that a few names were missed with some of the population being absent but as far as could be ascertained the figures are complete.

In spite of their unfamiliarity with census procedure, the people nonetheless co-operated well and the census progressed without a great deal of trouble. Most families appeared complete with all members and the only hitches occurred when some people presented themselves with other groups after their own sub-groups had been recorded. The patrol was not equipped with village books in which to record the census and accordingly all names were typed in correct order on foolscap paper in duplicate to be transferred later to census books.

AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK

Native agriculture in the Pogera follows much the same pattern as that to be seen in other areas of similar altitude throughout the Highlands but with the noticeable difference that cultivation has not been so extensive as to cause any wide spread denudation of forest cover in the area. This in spite of the fact that on the average individual gardens are larger than those of the Enga whose lands are more fertile. However the pressure of population has not been of sufficient magnitude to cause any shortage of agricultural land and the greater part of the valley still remains under natural forest and well advanced secondary growth cover. Regular cultivation is confined to the upper parts of the valley and in this regard the lands of the numerically larger Wagaian Group are more extensively developed than those of the Tumbian Group.

The upper ridges are favoured as cultivable areas and as little flat land is available, most gardens are located on steep slopes ranging from 30 to 75 degrees from horizontal. Although land in the lower and more distant parts of the valley is believed to be more fertile the population prefers to remain in its present locality, occasionally journeying to the lower regions to plant taro and yam gardens which tide them over seasonal food shortages. Soils in the upper valley vary from a peaty, boggy ground to black loam and decomposed shale deposits. The black loam is usually found in association with limestone and depth is not very great. It is however the most suitable for sweet potato cultivation. Quite a few gardens are made in the stony shale of the steep slopes but because of the unfertile nature of this soil the tubers do not reach any appreciable size.

In preparing bush land for new gardens, the undergrowth is first cleared but all large trees are left standing. Their branches are lopped off all the way up the trunk and eventually the trees die, to be used later as firewood. If the soil in which a new garden is planted is sufficiently fertile, composting is not necessary but a second crop on the same land will require the addition of humus so that in preparing sweet potato mounds for a successive crop, the ground is heaped above a pile of vegetable matter before the slips are planted. Following the harvesting of a second or third crop from any garden the land is left fallow for a number of years (as many as twenty) before being reverted to. Whilst in its unused state the garden is planted with cordyline markers identifying the owner with his land.

Gardens are usually located near the dwelling houses and in most cases are fenced. Besides sweet potato, sugar cane, a few bananas, pit pit and some taro are grown. Corn, cabbages and potatoes are grown by a few of the people but the amount of this produce is very small. Tobacco is to be found growing under the eaves of houses and lignum plants to provide the material for women's aprons are cultivated in patches of moist ground. The kind of tambu sign used by the Enga i.e. a vine hung above the garden and strung with pieces of women's aprons was to be seen in some of the gardens, its purpose being to discourage trespassing.

Each family has its small herd of pigs but the consumption of pork is confined to occasions of special significance. The animals are cared for by the women and at night are stalled inside the dwelling houses and by day graze among the old sweet potato mounds. Apart from the few dogs kept for hunting purposes, no other domesticated livestock is present as fowls have not yet reached this area. On hunting trips to the lower valley, wild pigs, cassowary, possums and various types of small game as well as pigeons and birds of paradise are obtained.

MEDICAL and HEALTH :-

An Aid Post is located at Murilaga in the Lagai Valley and beyond this point the only other is the recently built Aid Post at Tipinini in the Pogera Valley. This small medical station was opened in August- September of 1957 and is staffed by a Native Medical Orderly who received his basis training at the Wabag native hospital. He is a native of the Anga group, Pogera Valley, and after spending several years in the Wabag area, returned to the Pogera to set up the Aid Post at Tipinini. Shortly after commencing activity at Tipinini, the N.M.O. was involved in a native attack and received an arrow from which he subsequently recovered (see Investigations). Possibly for this reason he now wishes to move the Aid Post to Yuyan in the locality of his own group. To this end an area has been prepared at Yuyan in the event of a transfer but it is more probable that the N.M.O. will remain at Tipinini. An Aid Post at Yuyan would favour the larger population of the Wagaian group but as several good buildings have already been erected at Tipinini an immediate move does not seem warranted.

Although not overwhelmed with patients, the N.M.O. has nonetheless treated a number of the more intrepid natives residing near Tipinini and during the month of October attended to 21 inpatients and 25 outpatients. Accommodation for the former in the nature of a small ward is provided by the Aid Post. Treatments were given mostly for colds, cuts, boils and a few tropical ulcers.

A Native Medical Orderly from Wabag accompanied the patrol throughout the valley and during the census line-ups he conducted a check of the people and dispensed treatments whenever necessary. From general appearance the health of the children and adults was quite satisfactory and indeed was much better than expected, considering the remoteness of the area and the primitive conditions of living. At the time of the patrol, the influenza epidemic which had spread quickly around the Wabag area, had not reached the Pogera but was probably transmitted this far shortly afterwards as signs of it were to be seen in the Murilaga and Tumundan areas. The patrol carriers, who were to return to the Pogera from Laiagan after A.D.O. MacIlwain's departure and carry out the remaining cargo, refused to do so on the basis of the sickness prevailing in their own locality.

Figures supplied by the N.M.O. at the conclusion of the patrol are shown below.

Treatments on Patrol	:	320
Injections on Patrol	:	12 (Penicillin)
Number sent to Aid Posts	:	4

Sicknesses treated :-

Influenza	:	8
Impetigo	:	4
Yaws	:	3
Cuts and sores	:	50
Trop. ulcers	:	8
Gastritis	:	8
Diarrhoea	:	4
Pneumonia	:	5
Eye trouble	:	2
Scabies	:	2

ROADS and BRIDGES :-

A good walking track extends most of the way through the Laiyip Valley, Tumundan but after leaving Tumundan the patrol followed a very rough native track over the Auwagum Range to the Pogera. At the head of the Auwagum Range, overlooking the Pogera Valley, a staging camp has been built for the use of parties making the Tipinini - Tumundan trip. In the Pogera Valley itself, the tracks often deteriorate even further and in parts movement becomes rather difficult. It appears that the tracks are purposefully left in a bad condition by the natives as a deterrent to attack. These routes can only be negotiated by carriers with difficulty and in such circumstances one-man loads are always preferable.

From Tipinini a track crosses to Furunk Ridge and then down to the junction of the Pogama and Kagai Rivers. Downstream from this point the river is known as the Pogera. The Kagai River is followed upstream some distance and then crossed to Negianga mining camp. From here one follows the river upstream to a second mining camp at the junction of the Kaiye and Kagai rivers and a track ascends to Mungurep on a high ridge above the lower Kagai River. Paiyam can be reached from Mungurep and the circuit completed by following a track back to Furunk ridge and on to Tipinini.

In an effort to obtain some future improvement in the state of the tracks throughout the area, the patrol carriers were employed for several days on a section of the track near Tipinini to provide the local natives with a visible example of what is required in the way of repairs. One of the police constables who accompanied the patrol remained at Tipinini to supervise any activity in this direction and several spades were made available for the work. No attempt is being made to build a graded road in the area as such an undertaking would be impracticable - all that is required for the present is some improvement to existing tracks likely to be used by patrols.

Taking a long sighted view, and a good look at the terrain, it is difficult to envisage any possibility of road construction in the area though if such a scheme should ever be contemplated, the most likely route from Laiagam would probably be that approaching the valley from the south-east and emerging above Paiyam Bluff. Such a route would be longer but through a slightly less mountainous area.

Any possibility of an airstrip in the area is likewise doubtful. The total absence of flat ground of any reasonable area would make the selection of an airstrip site virtually impossible. The nearest approach to anything resembling a landing strip is a small area located between the Pogama and Kagai Rivers which in previous years was used as an air dropping site to supply miners operating in the region. An earlier patrol to the Pakupili Valley west of the Pogera located a possible airstrip site suitable for light aircraft and this would appear to be the nearest locality in which a strip could be built.

Bridges in the area are nothing more than logs thrown across streams at convenient spots or roughly made cane suspension bridges. The suspension bridge across the Pogama River had to be rebuilt by the patrol to permit the movement of cargo and other bridges were at the best precarious. One is located at the junction of the Kagai and Kaiye Rivers, another downstream which crosses to the mining camp at Negianga, and a suspension bridge spans the Pogera River at the gorge below Tuyan. A small cane bridge across the Kagai River had been cut following the killing of the woman in the Kewai area.

CONCLUSIONS: -

As a result of the various investigations conducted by the patrol, three cases were made out for hearing by the Supreme Court, two of which were proceeded with. In the trial of EGEPA and WOIWA, the sentence of death was recorded against each defendant and in the case against PEREMA, the defendant was sentenced by the Court to a term of eighteen months imprisonment. The case made out against the native KAIP, who was charged with unlawfully wounding N.M.O. PAUWE, was not proceeded with on the advice of the Crown Law Office as the available evidence was considered insufficiently conclusive. But whilst the patrol was still in the Pogera, KAIP was convicted and sentenced in the Court for Native Affairs on a charge of escaping from custody. As mentioned earlier, a charge was to be laid against the native YANDAPA for the killing of the female ANDAUWE, once the former had returned to Wabag.

After the investigation of the two deaths which had occurred in the tribal fight between the Anga and Paiyam groups, it was decided that no further action was necessary as both casualties had been suffered by the raiding Paiyam party whilst unlawfully attacking members of the Anga group who, under the circumstances, were acting in self defence. Part of the customary compensation payment had already been made by the Anga group and the patrol gave instructions for the remainder of the compensation to be paid over without delay as it could be seen that any failure to do so would probably lead to another outbreak of hostilities.

The system of pay-back killings still in vogue in the Pogera Valley continues as a threat to the peaceful existence of the inhabitants. These feuding tendencies invariably lead to the wanton killing of innocent persons and as such must be strongly discouraged if the people are to experience any measure of security. Furthermore, if allowed to continue unchecked, the practice would tend to have a detrimental effect on the Administration's efforts in neighbouring areas where a greater degree of control has been gained. In view of this, it is considered that the patrol's activity in the Pogera served some purpose in furthering the extension of Government influence and control throughout the area. The recorded census should facilitate the work of later patrols and be of value in the event of any future investigations similar to those carried out by this patrol.

If circumstances are at all propitious, a patrol could visit the area again during the dry season of 1958 and possibly continue on to the Pakupili Valley and even further west to the District border, and in so doing obtain more information on the little known population groups of this region.

D. F. Pernezel

D.F. Pernezel. P.O.

APPENDIX "A"

Some Anthropological Notes concerning the IPILI of the Pogera.

For a detailed account of the Social Organization of the Ipili, the recently compiled notes of Mr. R. Meggit, Anthropologist, may be referred to and no attempt will be made here to enlarge on them. However, some brief mention will be made of certain aspects of Ipili life as observed, and of information obtained by enquiry.

The Te, or Moka gift exchange festival, a prominent feature of Enga and Hagen societies, has not extended to the Pogera Valley though gift exchanges of a less involved nature are an important part of Ipili life. They attend marriage ceremonies, although in this regard the gift exchange is synonymous with bride price payments; but particularly they are associated with the payments of death compensation which take place whenever the death of a child occurs in a family or when a person loses his or her life during inter-group hostilities, or falls a victim to sorcery. Should a child die from natural causes, compensation is paid by the father to the paternal kin, specifically to recompense them for the loss the family has incurred. If a killing takes place, the person responsible for the death is obliged to make necessary compensation in the form of pigs to the paternal relatives of the deceased. The claim may amount to as many as seventy pigs but it is seldom that full compensation is met. Payment of this compensation precludes the right of revenge but if the transaction is not completed within reasonable time, the victim's relatives may kill one of the killer's clan but in so doing will be liable for a similar claim.

The burial and mourning ceremonies vary according to the status of the deceased. A person of no great importance, or one who merely died of illness does not receive any special treatment at burial. The corpse is laid out on a rough platform in the vicinity of the house and remains there for perhaps two days while relatives mourn. Then it is placed in a shallow grave, usually in a garden area, knees doubled up to the chest and lying on its back. The grave, circular in shape, is fenced around with Cordyline markers and occasionally the deceased's drinking gourd is placed on top of the grave. Sometimes the skull is exhumed and preserved by the relatives. If the deceased is a person of some note or a fight victim, the corpse may be placed in a coffin-like box and custom dictates that the mourning feast shall not be held until the death has been avenged. The place of burial will be in a conspicuous spot bordering the ceremonial ground and the grave will be enclosed with pointed wooden stakes. On such graves it was noticed that one of these stakes was painted with red clay and a series of notches, numbering between thirty and forty, were cut into the upper part of the wood. These markings are supposed to denote the number of pigs which the relatives of the deceased demand as compensation.

During mourning, widows go to considerable length to express their sorrow. Their appearance is made as unattractive as possible by smearing grey clay all over and numerous strings of Job's tears necklaces are worn together with long, sweeping aprons and sometimes pieces of fibre netting are fastened around their breasts. The period of mourning may last for many months and all during this time, the widows appear in their unusual attire. Close relatives of the deceased may go to the extent of cutting off the top of a finger as an indication of their grief, believing that the spirit of the deceased will be convinced of the genuine nature of their sorrow.

APPENDIX "B"

Report on members of the R.P. & N.G.C. who accompanied the patrol.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Detachment</u>	<u>Comments</u>
No. 2009 Cpl. TOVANGAGA	Wabag	A very efficient N.C.O. Contributed much to the success of the patrol. Conduct very good.
No. 6131 Const. AGORANTA	"	An experienced constable, sound and reliable. Conduct good.
No. 7659 Const. REIMURE	"	Carried out his duties well. Conduct good.
No. 7725 Const. ANYAN	"	Acquitted himself favourably throughout the patrol. Conduct good.
No. 6095 Const. TOKE	"	Worked well during the patrol. Conduct good.
No. 8280 Const. TOPISO	"	Returned Wabag shortly after commencement of the patrol. Conduct good.
No. 3580 Cpl. MAEOPA	Laiaga	A fine N.C.O. with considerable patrolling experience. His knowledge of the area assisted greatly. Conduct very good.
No. 8247 Const. YANGAORI	"	Carried out his duties favourably. Conduct good.
No. 9167 Const. SAHU	"	Showed interest in his work. Conduct good.
No. 9240 Const. SAIA-BAUAI	"	A youthful member of the Force. Acquitted himself well. Conduct good.
No. 9420 Const. RAVAI-BAUAI	"	Also quite young. A keen and willing constable. Conduct good.
No. 8271 Const. KAMORIA	"	Worked well throughout the patrol. Conduct good.

Population Register

Area Patrolled POGERRA VALLEY

ATTENDANCE		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
		AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Childbearing Age		Child		Adults		
		Inside District	Inside District	Outside District	Outside District	Govt.	Govt.	Mission	Mission	10-15	16-45	10-15	16-45				M	F	M	F	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-15	16-45	10-15	16-45			M	F	M	F	M + F	
																	25	38	54	60	197
																	52	41	52	47	192
																	43	52	35	36	146
																	36	22	24	27	109
																	<u>176</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>644</u>
																	16	13	17	21	67
																	25	28	22	22	97
																	14	12	13	11	50
																	38	37	31	55	163
																	17	25	24	20	86
																	43	43	41	47	174
																	56	41	47	42	186
																	16	17	23	22	78
																	23	20	21	19	83
																	25	21	23	22	91
																	9	9	11	13	42
																	21	33	18	20	92
																	47	38	43	39	167
																	<u>350</u>	<u>337</u>	<u>336</u>	<u>333</u>	<u>1376</u>
																	<u>56</u>	<u>402</u>	<u>409</u>	<u>323</u>	<u>2020</u>



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



PATROL REPORT

District of Western Highlands Report No. Wabag No. 3 of 1957/58.

Patrol Conducted by D.F. Perreel, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Tohak Valley, Wabag Sub-District.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans N.L.

Natives 2 Members R.P.A.N.G.C., 1 Interpreter.

Duration—From 14/11/1957 to 30/11/1957

Number of Days 17.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services/...../19.....

Medical/...../19.....

Map Reference Wabag Strac. series 4 miles to 1 inch.

Objects of Patrol Routine Native administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

District Commissioner

26 / 8 / 1958

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £.....

Map to accompany the patrol report

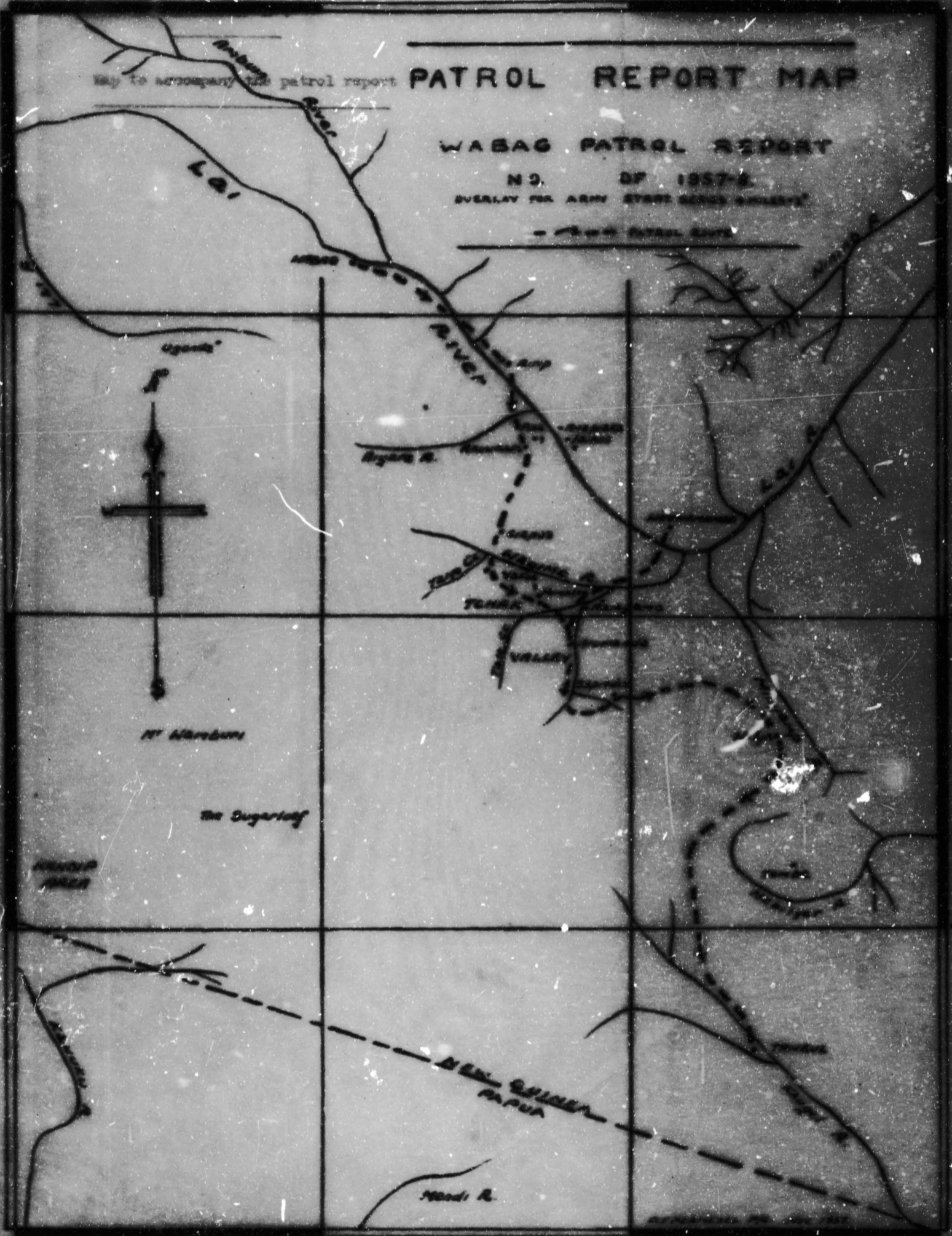
PATROL REPORT MAP

WABAG PATROL REPORT

NO. 07 1957-8

OVERLAY FOR ARMY STREET BOUNDARY

— PATROL ROUTE



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

EXECUTIVE OFFICER, LANDS.

24th September, 1958

MINUTE

File No.

GOVT. FORM - 22/5/57

SUBJECT

Your attention is invited to the remarks concerning land disputes in this Patrol Report. For your information and any comments you might have, please.

T.G. Aitchison
Chief of Div. Govt. & Research

Notes:

*C. Land
disputes
in
the
area
of
the
patrol
report
of
the
24th
Sept
1958*

*2 points of area
where possession is being
taken up.
The names of the
land owners
has to be known
before any
proposals can be made*

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ANTHROPOLOGIST

24th September, 1958.

MINUTE

FD. No. 20-11-58

DATE TIME - 24/9/58

SUBJECT

Your attention is invited to Appendix "A", on page 15
of this Patrol Report.

✓
R/S 1/2/59


T.G. Atkinson
Chief of Div. - Govt. & Research

W.30-17-43

24th September, 1952.

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
PORT MANSIE.

Patrol Report No. 1, 1952-53 - W.H.D.

Receipt of the above mentioned Patrol Report together with covering memoranda is acknowledged with thanks.

The matter of Mission leases is being taken up with the Director of Lands at Headquarters level. I sincerely hope that your directive concerning speedy forwarding of decisions in land disputes is being followed.

I thoroughly concur in your remarks under the heading "Roads and Bridges".

It is expected your staff position might improve next year.

It is gratifying to note that the officer was instructed to direct his activities towards matters of native administration rather than to routine census recording in this particular instance.

I think Mr. Farnham has done a good job and his recording is first-class.

Y. C. R.
(A. J. Roberts)
District Officer

30/1-302.

Western Highlands District,
District Office,
SIKUP HADJI.

FIS:1003

28th August, 1956.

The Assistant District Officer,
W.A.B.A.S.
Western Highlands District.

Subject: Patrol Report - Subor No. 1 1957/1958.
Mr. D.E. Farnwell, Patrol Officer Grade 1,
TOKAK VALLEY.

The above report covered by your 30/1 dated 1st March, 1956,
is acknowledged.

Mr. Farnwell:

Reply -

Information adequate but form of presentation could be
better.

Native Affairs

a) General

The gathering of farmstead dwellers into a village
by the Lutheran Mission at Raiapana is noted, with
no satisfaction at all. ||

b) Land Matters

With some 10,000 people gathered in the
comparatively small area of the Tokak Valley it
can only be expected that there will be intermin-
able land disputes. The pattern is akin to that ||
elsewhere in the District but population density
here intensifies land pressures.

Mr. Farnwell is correct in saying that some of
our earlier decisions were not properly recorded.
There is in your office an instruction from me to ||
have these transactions consolidated and records
clarified in relation to this particular area.

c) Village Officials

Useful comments.

Agriculture and Livestock

Interesting notes but no attempt of recording the number
of pigs appears to have been made, contrary to my instructions ||
on this matter.

Medical and Health

Position is normal.

2/17/43 ✓

Roads and Bridges

Mr. Permezel records several instances of well meant but misguided enthusiasm which has resulted in roads running nowhere in particular; dangerous grades due to poor locations and so on. Despite such errors it was enthusiasm of this kind which opened up most of the roads of the Highlands.

Conclusion

The outstanding features - large population and the scarcity of land - render this an area where the question of re-settlement will have to receive consideration. Despite this only our check on the acquisition of land has prevented the Missions concerned from acquiring more and more land in this valley.

The economic future of these people is not promising due to these factors but more will be known when an agricultural officer can spend some time in the area.

Appendix A - Anthropological Notes

Very interesting notes denoting good powers of observation.

Appendix B

I would very much like to see all Mission applications for land "frozen" so that the Missions could have an opportunity to consolidate and develop without the all consuming fear that one of the rival Mission bodies might be stealing a march on them, and also to give the Administration a chance to closely examine the alienation pattern without the constant pressure of dealing with new - and always pressing - applications.

Mr. Permezel has prepared his report well.



(R.I. SKINNER)
District Commissioner.

c.c. The Director
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please. Mr. Permezel's claim for camping allowance will be paid from Mount Hagen.

(R.I. SKINNER)
District Commissioner.

28.8.1958.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No. 30/1-

Sub-District Office,
Wahag,
Western Highlands District
11th March 1958

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
Mount Hagen.

WABAG PATROL REPORT
No 1 of 1957/58.

At the conclusion of the patrol to the Ferguson area- Wahag No2 of 1957/58 return- it was decided that the most effective means of return to Tumbul Patrol Post was by patrolling. Consequently this Sub-District has benefited by Mr Fennell's very thorough effort.

The amount of outstanding litigation has been made clear, and Mr J. Murray who recently took over the Wapenamunda area in the course of a road investigation, was similarly inundated with applications for the hearings of land matters.

The biggest crying need of the Sub-District is to conduct a fresh census throughout to indicate how inadequate present staff is in relation to the number of natives.

Mr Fennell was able to trace the link up in the Gift Exchange between the western inhabitants of the Mount Hagen Sub-District and the eastern inhabitants of the Wahag Sub-District. The ceremony is traditional in the area patrolled but the spread into the western areas of the Sub-District is post administration.

Recruiting for the Highland Labour Scheme from the Wapenamunda/Tahak Valley areas is currently in progress.

Owing to a lack of recent reports of the area the information obtained is most useful and the writer is most appreciative of Mr Fennell's efforts.

The necessary copies of the report and the claim for camping allowance is forwarded herewith.

R.L. Macilwain
(R.L. Macilwain)
Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File: 30/1 -

Sub-District Office,
Western Highlands District,
WABAG.

13th November, 1957.

Memorandum to :-

D.F. Fernald,
Patrol Officer. W.H.D.

Subject :- PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - TUBAK VALLEY

1. You are to prepare to depart Wabag the 14th November, for return to Tumbul Patrol Post, Kangel Valley. En route you will patrol the Tubak Valley of the Wabag Sub-District.
2. The patrol will be of a routine nature and your attention will be given to all matters which may be dealt with in the course of the patrol.
3. The time available for the patrol will not permit a census to be conducted of this heavily populated area. Your activity will be directed toward matters of native administration in general.
4. The patrol will afford an opportunity for you to assess the degree of extra-group activity in evidence between the people of the upper Kangel Valley of the Mt. Hagen Sub-District and the Hago groups of the Tubak and Iai Valleys of the Wabag Sub-District. Affiliations arising from the "Maka" gift exchange festival common to these groups may be observed and reported upon accordingly. ✓
5. The requirements of D.N.A. Circular Instruction No. 221 of 14/11/55 will be observed in relation to all alienated land in the Tubak Valley and the necessary information will be submitted with your report. ✓
6. Two members of the Wabag R.F.M.C. Detachment and one Interpreter will accompany the patrol and will return to this station after the conclusion of the patrol at Tumbul. Any stores required may be drawn from the Sub-District Store before the patrol's departure.

R.M. Sullivan
(R. I. Sullivan)
Assistant District Officer

PATROL REPORT

Patrol to the Tohak Valley, Tabag Sub-District,
Western Highlands District, conducted by
D.F. Farnesol, Patrol Officer,
during November,
1957.

DIARY OF THE PATROL

Thursday, 14th November, 1957.

Departed Wabag 1030 hrs. Followed vehicular road east through Lal Valley. Visited Aid Post at Wamamala. Continued on to Birep rest house, arriving 1300 hrs. Lunched and departed 1345 hrs. Branched off main road and followed walking track to Baumanda. Arrived 1500 hrs. Camped rest house.

Friday, 15th November.

Left Baumanda 0800 hrs and walked to Pina Mission Station of the Roman Catholic Mission. Interviewed Fr. Fieldkoetter and inspected mission lease. Continued on to Lutheran Mission School at Anapika. Obtained details of special lease held by Mission. Proceeded on to Ialbos. Interviewed Rev. Kleinig of Lutheran Mission and inspected leases at Ialbos. Returned Baumanda 1600 hrs. Held discussion with village officials and viewed coffee tree nursery owned by Island P.H.O. Camped Baumanda.

Saturday, 16th November.

Departed Baumanda 0650 hrs. for Tokak Valley. Reached summit of divide range 0850 hrs. Proceeded on to head of Tokak Valley. Followed walking track down valley to Siapos. Arrived rest house 0945 hrs. Interviewed village officials then commenced hearing of C.N.A. land case.- Yanangimara land disputed by Wainbau and Palimau Groups. Adjourned case late afternoon. Camped Siapos.

Sunday, 17th November.

0800 hrs. walked from Siapos to Yanangimara land in company with participants in dispute. Examined land and marked boundaries. Returned Siapos 1300 hrs. Completed land case 1700 hrs. Camped Siapos.

Monday, 18th November.

0830 hrs. members of Palimau, Wainbau and Lanjeragin groups assembled at Siapos. Medical inspection of all present. Addressed village officials and people. Commenced hearing of land case re Koimas land. Adjourned 1300 hrs. and patrol departed Siapos for Yakos. En route walked around boundaries of Koimas land. Arrived Yakos 1450 hrs. Completed depositions of land case. Inspected Yakos Aid Post. Camped rest house.

Tuesday, 19th November.

0800 hrs sub-groups of Yandamau and Yambiran groups assembled at Yakos for medical inspection and address by patrol. 1100 hrs. began hearing of evidence in Kaguremanga land case. Adjourned 1600 hrs. Camped Yakos.

Diary (Cont.)

Wednesday, 20th November.

0800 hrs. walked from Yakos to Kagoremanda Land. Examined boundaries and continued with case. Returned rest house 1300 hrs. Heard C.N.A. cases of assault and contempt of court. Completed land case and distributed copies of depositions. Patrol camped Yakos.

Thursday, 21st November.

O.I.C. Wapenamanda arrived Yakos 0830 hrs. Patrol accompanied party to Wabus, location of disputed land. Inspected land and marked boundaries. 1500 hrs. writer travelled to Wapenamanda by vehicle with O.I.C. station. Arrived 1400 hrs. Conferred with Mr. Worcester and filed copies of land case depositions. Remained overnight at Wapenamanda.

Friday, 22nd November.

Departed Wapenamanda 0930 hrs. for return to Tohak Valley. Arrived Raiagora Lutheran Mission station 1100 hrs. Met Rev. Wagner and inspected mission lease and improvements. Departed 1330 hrs. Walked on to Arumanda rest house, 15 minutes. Discussion with village officials of area. Made camp at Arumanda.

Saturday, 23rd November.

Assembled members of nine sub-groups of Yandaman group at rest house. Medical inspection of all present conducted by N.M.Os. Addressed gathering and then arbitrated in various disputes. Heard C.N.A. cases of indecent assault and contempt of court. Completed magisterial work 1700 hrs.

Sunday, 24th November,

Patrol at Arumanda. Commenced investigation into land dispute involving two areas of Lanl, Purapos and Pogaris contested by Yana and Neala sub-groups. 1300 hrs. walked to land and examined boundaries. Returned Arumanda 1800 hrs. Nine natives charged in Court for Native Affairs with riotous behaviour. Completed hearings 1930 hrs. Camped Arumanda.

Monday, 25th November.

At Arumanda. 0800 hrs. heard C.N.A. case of assault and later despatched all prisoners to Wapenamanda. 1000 hrs. walked to Catholic Mission station at Pusakos, 30 minutes walk. Interviewed Fr. Bekrom and inspected lease and improvements. Returned Arumanda 1230 hrs. 1330 hrs. walked to Purapos and continued land investigation. Case adjourned and returned rest house 1800 hrs. Heard and settled various civil cases at Arumanda.

Tuesday, 26th November.

Diary (Cont.)

Tuesday, 26th November.

Departed Arumanda 0600 hrs. Walked to Pogaris land and examined boundaries. Took evidence of representatives of Yana, Keala and Yanuni groups. Continued on to Sapindik rest house. Arrived 1400 hrs. Arbitrated in three civil disputes and carried on with land case. Camped Saindik.

Wednesday, 27th November.

Commenced Yarupimara land case between Yanuni and Pindakin groups. Assembled natives of Pauwaga sub-groups for medical inspection and address. Arbitrated in several civil disputes. Camped Sapindik.

Thursday, 28th November.

0700 hrs. walked to Yarupimara and climbed to summit of divide range on western side of valley. Marked boundaries of Yarupimara land and continued on to Pogaris. Returned Sapindik 1400 hrs. Completed Purapos and Pogaris land cases. Camped Sapindik.

Friday, 29th November.

Patrol departed Sapindik 0730 hrs. Walked from Tshak Valley to Welya in Menyamp Valley. Arrived 1330 hrs. Camped at rest house. Completed Yarupimara land case depositions and distributed copies to parties involved. Arranged for Welya carriers to accompany patrol to Tambul on following day.

Saturday, 30th November.

Two patrol police left patrol and returned Wabag. Patrol Officer and carriers departed Welya 0700 hrs. for Tambul. Ascended main range to head of Kaugel Valley. Continued down valley to Tambul Patrol Post. Arrived station 1300 hrs. Patrol concluded.

INTRODUCTION

At the conclusion of the Pogera Valley patrol, the writer returned overland from Wabag to Tambul Patrol Post in the Mt. Hagen Sub-District and en route patrolled the Tohak Valley of the Wabag Sub-District. The Tohak Valley is part of the Wapenamanda administrative area and lies in a general North-West - South east direction with its central section opening out toward the junction of the Wagine and Lai Rivers. The Northern and Southern ends of the valley floor reach a height of approximately 6,500 feet and slope toward the centre where the Wagine River flows East to join the Lai at a point below Wapenamanda. A dividing range of about 7,500 feet separates the Tohak and Lai Valleys and on the Western side of the valley a succession of heavily forested ranges extend toward the Kandip area.

The native population of between nine and ten thousand is scattered throughout the whole length of the valley, confining its agricultural activity to the grazed slopes of the ranges and the valley basin where the river lands provide more favourable conditions for development. The patrol, which did not carry out a census, met with the larger part of the population and was fully occupied in attending to matters relevant to general native administration. In particular, the patrol found itself concerned with the hearing in the Court for Native Affairs of land disputes between various groups of natives whose litigation became constant throughout the patrol. A number of these were settled but unfortunately time did not permit the hearing of all the numerous complaints involving land which were brought forward by the people.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:-

(a) General:

By virtue of their location, the people of the Sobak Valley are closely associated with other Enga-speaking groups of the Kai and Hengap Valleys and a number of the smaller clans have their origin in these neighbouring valleys. But contacts range further afield to the people of the Kandip region, two days walk distant, and to certain groups of the upper Kaugel Valley, known to the Enga as the "Eure". Interwarrings with the people of these two last mentioned areas is not uncommon and in so far as the Kaugel Valley is concerned, important contacts associated with the "Te" festival are in evidence.

By all appearances, the people have satisfactorily adapted themselves to prevailing conditions and for the most part live an orderly life having been for the past ten years under close Government control. The population follows the traditional pattern of living, settled in clan communities with family groups occupying separate sections of the clan's common land. Ceremonial grounds and communal men's houses are located within the boundaries of each clan and houses are constructed in the typical Enga fashion, having a long, low appearance with ridge poles raised at one end. Separate houses for the women of each family are the custom and these are placed some distance apart from the other houses, usually in garden areas which is where the womenfolk spend most their time, accustomed as they are to carrying out most of the work associated with the growing of subsistence crops. One variation from the traditional system was however to be seen at Haliagana where a collection of about fifteen houses form a small village adjoining the Lutheran Mission lease. In this instance the occupants of the village had gathered at Haliagana, presumably to take better advantage of the various facilities offered by the mission.

The patrol, after crossing over from the Kai Valley, continued down the length of the Sobak Valley, spending several days at each of the four rest houses centres of Siapos, Yakos, Arwanda and Sapindik in that order. The people of the surrounding areas were assembled at each centre where they heard the instructions given by the patrol and in turn aired their own views on various matters affecting them. In the course of investigating land disputes, the patrol spent a good deal of time visiting out of the way tracts of land in obscure parts of the valley. Apart from the registarial work connected with land cases, a number of civil complaints were brought forth for arbitration and also three assault cases, two

contempt of court and mine of riotous behaviour were dealt with. The last mentioned cases followed upon land investigations when it was found necessary to restrain the impulsive actions of some of the participants who frequently staged vociferous and hostile demonstrations during the investigation proceedings. Without exception, the feelings of opposed groups ran very high throughout the hearing of land issues, showing a marked predilection in all matters pertaining to land. Such outbursts tend to dispel the impression that the people are truly law abiding and would point to a certain amount of instability in the area. For this reason it is felt that even closer supervision of the area is needed to bring about better relations between the people themselves and to provide a clearer concept of the Administration's role in the general scheme of things.

(b) Land Matters:

Throughout the patrol, land disputes were given highest priority by the people and after the first case had been heard it was taken for granted that the patrol would be able to settle all of the outstanding group differences over land. This however was not possible but nonetheless court proceedings were completed in five cases involving the right to the usufruct of six separate areas of land. The two main phratries in the valley, the Yambian and the Pausage, have absorbed most of the smaller groups but some of the latter, having been dispossessed of their tribal land during the fighting days, are putting up vigorous claims for the return of their land and the recognition of original boundaries. After losing their land, the evicted groups sought refuge with friendly clans with whom they have continued to live. In such cases where certain groups lost their land to more powerful factions, before the arrival of the Administration in the area, claims by the former could not be considered. But a lot of litigation has arisen over areas of bush land the boundaries of which were apparently never properly defined by the groups themselves. In previous times there was not the same concern over the ownership of forest land as there exists today, with agricultural activity gradually pushing back the forest cover and with some groups the situation is becoming increasingly noticeable. The actual timber potential of the forest is frequently not so much the main concern as the produce of the wild pandanus trees found throughout the bush. The fruit of the pandanus is much sought after during season and disputes involving bush land are as much as anything disputes over the ownership of pandanus trees within the bush. The cause for many arguments rests with the assumption held that although a group may have been evicted from its agricultural land in the lower parts of the valley, it should not at the same time have lost its rights to the

upper bush land which it controlled. This outlook on the part of certain disaffected groups makes for a rather complicated issue, especially when the particular victors made no immediate move to take over the forest land of the defeated group. For these reasons, litigation is still frequent and the need for the establishment of permanent boundaries is obvious. The patrol took place at a time just prior to the beginning of the panharus ^{season}, a factor which accentuated disputes considerably.

A few of the land cases in the Tobak Valley had previously been decided in an arbitrary fashion and when there was no proper record left of the decisions, the participant groups continued as before to contest the ownership of the land concerned. Those cases heard and decided by the patrol were with reference to the right to the use of various sections of land known as Inangimara, Haimas, Hagarumanda, Purapos and Pogaris, and Yarpimara respectively. The first mentioned area was disputed by the Aibir and Kagali groups and the case was decided in favour of the Kagali group. The second, contested by the Ingap and Tatian groups, resulted in the Ingap group obtaining the right to the use of the land. Hagarumanda land, disputed by the Hape and Yandaman groups, went to the former group. The decision in the Purapos and Pogaris land case favoured the Iana group whose claim had been questioned by the Heala group. Yarpimara, an area of bush land, was contested by the Yanzai and Pinakia groups and the decision was awarded the Yanzai group. In each case, copies of the court depositions were handed to the participants at the conclusion of proceedings.

(c) Village Officials:

The patrol found the village officials of the area to be reasonably efficient in their duties and most of them rendered useful assistance in the activities of the patrol. The first to be encountered was Laluai MIMI of Palinan who controls the Palinan and Wainbau groups in the vicinity of Siapos. Though inclined to be over-influenced by the more forceful members of his group, he does make some effort to exert his authority. Laluai YANIS of Yambiran supervises Mama, Gibin and Aoi's sub-groups of Yambiran and Yandaman groups. He is assisted by Fultal KIAPAU of Yambiran. Both appear to be suitable appointees with real influence over their groups. Their clans are located around the Jakos area as also are the sections of Yambiran and Yandaman groups controlled by Laluai KHEMBANA of Kuchangin. The latter village official, the youngest of the luluais, is a progressive individual who has forsaken the traditional garb for a shirt and lava lava outfit and in addition is the only appointee with a good knowledge of the Pidgin language. Laluai SAYAGALI of Yambiran, an elderly man, heads the Yama and Winau sub-groups and would seem to be a traditional leader of his people. His groups reside in the Arumanda area as do the

Tambegin and Yonni groups of Lalami HANBO of Yanni. Lalami HANBO lacks somewhat in assurance and consequently does not present a very confident front. Lalami PINGO of Yaginandan and Taltal IGI of the same group, jointly supervise the Ibarangan, Pasiken, and Indabaragin sub-groups of the Sapindik area. Both of these officials are lacking to a certain extent in the attributes required of their position and Taltal IGI in particular seems wanting in intelligence, a disadvantage scarcely compensated by his youthfulness. Of the four rest houses provided by the various groups at their assembly points, that at Arumanda is the most satisfactory. The three others, at Siapos, Yakes and Sapindik, whilst habitable after a fashion, could better be replaced by more utilitarian structures.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK:

The lower areas of the valley are extensively developed and cultivation extends also to the ridges and slopes below the timber line. The remaining forest cover lines the upper parts of the enclosing ranges but is more sparse on the eastern side of the valley than the western. Throughout the valley, two different types of cultivation are in evidence, each serving a different purpose.

In the first, selected areas of the best ground, usually alluvial river flats, are planted with bananas, sugar cane and leaf vegetables and at the same time casuarina seedlings are interspersed among the plantings. After the first harvest is made, the ground is left fallow for a period of from four to five years by which time the casuarina trees will have reached mature proportions. The area is then thoroughly cleaned of weeds and undergrowth and the branches of the casuarina trees are lopped off, leaving only a few at the top of the trees, to prevent their dying. The limbs of the casuarinas, together with the weeds and cleared undergrowth are spread over the ground to dry before being burnt. After burning, the ash from the fires is turned into the soil as a form of compost. This procedure completed, rectangular plots are carefully marked and drains dug around their perimeters and the area is once more ready for planting with bananas, sugar cane and any other special crop which the gardener fancies. Some of the casuarinas may be ring-barked and later used as firewood but most of the trees will be left standing until new branches have grown when again the above procedure will be carried out for the planting of further crops.

The second method of cultivation is applied to the planting of sweet potato, the main subsistence crop. Open grassland with a black loam soil is chosen for the gardens and the plots average about a quarter acre in size and are unfenced. In preparing the ground before planting, composting with vegetable matter and cane grass is usual for the first crop and for each successive crop. The maturing time for the sweet potato varies from five to seven months, depending on the state of the soil. There may be only three successive crops planted in the one garden but if the soil is rich, the area will be used indefinitely. Should the soil in a particular garden area prove poor, and crop yields become progressively smaller, the land will be vacated and left fallow but may be used later after its rejuvenation. The initial clearing of a garden area is the work of one man but in preparing the area for planting, the assistance of relatives is sought and all working together, the task is completed in a single day. The owner of the garden will at a later

cats repay the services of his helpers by assisting them with similar work when called upon. The planting and care of the garden is left to the women of the household.

Agriculture in the valley is entirely on a subsistence level and no cash cropping of any importance has been undertaken. The crops planted are those mentioned above, supplemented to a small extent by the growing of introduced vegetables. The bushland provides little in the way of wild foodstuffs with the exception of the pandanus, the fruit of which is gathered in season during the months December to March of every second year. The people place great store by the pandanus and its produce is highly valued as a food.

Each family has a number of pigs as its essential livestock and these are cared for in the customary manner by grazing them through the day and housing them at night in the family dwellings. But if the pigs of any person are too numerous, some will be left out of doors at night. The people have the practice of blinding certain of their pigs to prevent the latter from damaging sweet potato gardens, e.g. a sow with litter may prove a nuisance in this regard and will be blinded in the following manner. The shoot of a particular variety of cane grass is cut and sharpened and the end beamed. Whilst still scalding it is thrust into the eyes of the animal and the hot sap within the wood affects the eyes to the extent that permanent blindness results. Livestock in addition to the pig is the ubiquitous dog, and many families boast a few fowls as well. The hunting of possums and birds, the only bush game available, is a pastime often indulged in by the menfolk.

MEDICAL & HEALTH:-

Two Aid Posts in the Lai Valley, at Wanamada and Basamada, were visited by the patrol on its way to the Tohak Valley and in the Tohak Valley itself, two more Aid Post, one at Yakos and the other at Sapindik, were inspected. That at Wanamada has been established two years and for the most part needs rebuilding, its two wards being in a state of near collapse. Notwithstanding, they are still in use and at the time of the visit were housing sixteen patients. At Basamada the Aid Post comprises a very neat collection of buildings and the medical work is ably carried out by N.M.O. KINA. The two posts at Yakos and Sapindik serve the Tohak Valley, its northern and southern ends respectively. Both were found to be in good order and when visited by the patrol, the Aid Post at Yakos was accommodating thirty-nine patients and that at Sapindik, seventeen patients.

There was no N.M.O. attached to the patrol in the first instance but the N.M.Os from Yakos and Sapindik Aid Posts accompanied the patrol throughout the valley and at each assembly point conducted medical inspections of all the people present. The general state of the people's health is quite good and artificial facilities are sufficiently adequate to cope with the normal needs of the population. But full use of available facilities is not always made and the people could show a greater awareness for the need to obtain medical attention when it becomes necessary, especially with regard to the care of infants. The diet of the people, though no doubt deficient in some respects, is nonetheless sufficiently good to maintain a satisfactory standard of health as food shortages are rare and there is little to prevent the growing of a wide variety of nutritious crops.

Treatments for various ills were given by the N.M.Os. during the patrol and at its conclusion, the following number of treatments had been administered:-

Scabies:	96
Bulls:	40
Cuts and sores:	150
Influenza:	4
Dysentery:	1
Eye trouble:	15
Itch:	2
Pneumonia:	3
Malaria:	3

MISSIONS & EDUCATION:-

The activity of the Lutheran and Roman Catholic Missions, both represented in the Tchak Valley, is quite extensive throughout the area. The Catholic Mission station at Pusakos is in charge of Fr. Bekrom and the Lutheran Mission at Baiagasa is directed by the Rev. Wagner. Each mission maintains several out-stations in the valley at which religious and educational facilities are provided for its adherents. Just how receptive the people are to the teachings of the missions is difficult to judge but indications are that most show more than a passing interest in the work of both missions. The Father at Pusakos in particular has undertaken a vigorous campaign to proselytize and at the same time has shown a very active interest in the temporal affairs of the people.

The two schools conducted by the missions at Pusakos and Baiagasa provide a more advanced standard of learning than those which are left largely in the hands of native teachers at the out-stations, where schooling is of a very elementary nature with the emphasis on religious instruction. The class-room buildings at Pusakos are of a permanent design, constructed of saw timber with iron roofing and it is intended that all the school buildings at the Catholic out-stations will be of a similar type. Two of these have already been completed at Iblagan and Pindakin and others are to be built. Fairly regular attendance is maintained by the pupils of the Pusakos and Baiagasa schools and Fr. Bekrom devotes a certain amount of time to holding regular night classes at Pusakos and periodically visits his other stations to conduct night classes there as well.

Enrolment figures for the different village schools supervised by the missions are shown below.

Lutheran Mission:

Baiagasa	106 pupils
Fumbiris	45 "
Sapos	51 "

Catholic Mission:

Imakaba	100 pupils
Iblagan	30 "
Pindakin	80 "
Iop	30 "

ROADS & BRIDGES:-

The main vehicular road from Wabag to Wapenamanda, through the Lai Valley, was followed by the patrol as far as Birep from where a walking track leads off to Rauwanda. The Tohak Valley can then be reached by continuing along a rough native track from Rauwanda to the summit of the divide range and down to the head of the valley. At a point just above Sapos, the track meets a made road which runs through the valley and eventually connects up with Wapenamanda. But the section of this road between Yakos and Siapos cannot be negotiated by vehicles through the lack of bridges and the deteriorating condition of the road itself. From Yakos the road extends south to Raiagana and then branches east, following a route above the Wagine River to Wapenamanda. A vehicle can reach Yakos from Wapenamanda but sections of the road, which in parts passes through very broken terrain, are somewhat hazardous, mainly because of over-steep grades and decaying bridges. At Raiagana, a walking track branches from the main road and continues through the southern part of the valley almost to Sapindik. This track can be negotiated by motor cycle without a great deal of difficulty even though some of the streams are without bridge crossings.

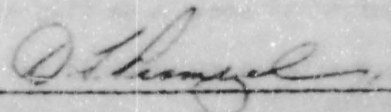
At a point below Sapindik, the beginning of a made road appears and this road ascends a grass covered ridge and continues up to the timber line on the main range separating the Tohak and Menyamp valleys. Unfortunately this route was never properly surveyed and for most of its length the grade of the road is far too excessive to permit its use by vehicles. From where this road suddenly finishes, about a thousand feet above the Tohak Valley, a native track extends down the range to the Menyamp Valley to meet the Wapenamanda - Welya road. This latter road is the first section of a proposed route from Wapenamanda to Tomba which will ultimately provide a road link with the Mt. Hagen Sub-district. The Wapenamanda - Welya road is not yet used by motor traffic as bridges have yet to be put in and these will not be built until the construction of the main bridge over the Lai River is completed. The Welya - Tomba route is still to be surveyed but the proposed road will follow the general direction of the walking track which climbs the slopes of Mt. Hagen and meets the Tomba road-head at the Nebilyer River, which is the Sub-District boundary. The patrol did not follow this route in returning to Tambul but at Welya turned south-west and ascended a bush track to the head of the Nebilyer - Kaugel divide and from there continued down the range to the Kaugel Valley and thence along the valley to Tambul Patrol Post, at the junction of the Kaugel and Ambuga Rivers.

CONCLUSIONS:-

Although the patrol was concerned largely with the settling of land issues, a good deal of work still remains to be done in this direction, not only in the Tchak Valley but in neighbouring areas as well and the work is of such a nature that it would require the undistracted attention of an Officer for quite some time. Some of the land disputes may not be of immediate importance but eventually the need for well defined group boundaries will become apparent. At the present time, no group appears to be experiencing any actual hardship through a shortage of agricultural land but the population density can be expected to increase and associated problems will follow. Overcrowding may result and there is little room for expansion, short of extending to the high bush land to the west which for agricultural purposes would not be particularly suitable. There are no European settlers in the valley and only two mission stations and an attempt by the Catholic Mission to obtain an extension to its lease has been frustrated in so far as the group controlling the land in question is not interested in it being alienated.

As yet there has been no marked exodus of persons going to outside employment simply because the facilities for the large scale employment of natives do not exist in the Wabag Sub-district. But with the extension of the Highland Labour Scheme the situation may be changed. The labour potential of the area is quite high and many of the younger men would probably be interested in obtaining employment beyond their district. There is little income being derived from economic activity in the valley but the prospects of same could be ascertained after a proper agricultural survey. Conditions favourable to the growing of certain cash crops would appear to exist but the marketing of them may prove a problem. At Rauranda in the Iai Valley the local luluai has established a small coffee nursery planted from seed obtained from Mt. Hagen and is now distributing the plants among natives interested in buying them. There would be similar scope for such activity in the Tchak valley once the people had some knowledge of coffee cultivation methods.

The land alienation reports appended to this report are in respect of the two mission leases in the Tchak Valley, at Raiagama and Puzakos; the others cover several mission stations in the Iai Valley visited by the patrol.



D.F. Permesel, Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "A"

~~ANTHROPOLOGY NOTES:-~~

In the gift exchange practiced by the Enga, two important aspects appear. The first is the preliminary stage of the proceedings in which individuals of particular groups make specific "gifts" to people of other groups, the recipients of such gifts thereby contracting a form of debt with the givers. The second aspect of the exchange system is the actual "Te" ceremony, known by the Hagen people as the "Moka", at which all accumulated debts are repayed. This ceremony follows a well defined cycle, as also does the system of gift giving which precedes the "Te" festival. In describing the pattern of the gift exchange, the "debt" cycle shall first be dealt with as this figures as the essential prerequisite to the culminating "Te" ceremony.

The cycle can be traced throughout its course, beginning in the Kaugel Valley and passing on to the Enga groups as far distant as the Maramuni region in the west of the Wabag Sub-district. The actual point of commencement of the debt cycle is the mid-Kaugel Valley, the home of the Munjiga and Sibaga groups. The Kaugel people living east of this point become associated with Hagen groups in a separate gift exchange system. From the mid-Kaugel, gifts are sent from group to group following a westerly route toward the Wabag area. Within the Kaugel itself, the recipient groups in their order after commencing with the Munjiga and Sibaga, are the Kebaga, Guguminj, and Ianu and from then on various other groups in the northern part of the valley until the Aiga group which makes direct contact with the Welya people of the Menyamp Valley, Wabag Sub-district. From the Menyamp Valley, gifts are forwarded on to the people of the Tohak Valley and from there up the Lai Valley to Wabag and thence along the Legaip Valley to the Laiagam area, finally reaching the Tumandan and Maramuni regions. A second route for the Enga gift exchange cycle commences at the Baiyer River near Imdis and proceeds through the Sau Valley to Kompian and ultimately reaches its furthest point in the Maramuni.

The whole debt system is based on individual contacts although in its entirety it encompasses many different groups over a very wide area. To begin with, a person of one group will select a friend or a relative in a neighbouring group and give him a certain article of value, usually a pig, a shell or a steel implement. On occasions the donor may seek out a person of another group who is not a relative or a particular friend and make the gift as a means of beginning a new association. The recipient may keep the gift for his own use or else pass it to a friend in the group next on from his own or in a group some distance away. In this

manner, a particular article may travel a long distance through a number of groups and serve to create a new tie each time it changes hands. The passing on of gifts from person to person along the route of the exchange continues for several years without any return payments being made. The period of this activity is about four years and then the gift giving ceases and for the next two years no gifts are made as preparations will begin for the reciprocal "Te" ceremony. In the first year after the conclusion of the gift giving, individual donors will advise the people to whom they have made gifts to prepare for the repayment which will be in the form of pigs and the debtors reply by telling their creditors to wait another year until their pigs have grown to a goodly size. Eventually, each group sets a date for its "Te" ceremony which will be decided upon after a conference of the elders and headmen of the group. On the occasion of the ceremony, the neighbouring group will be present and its members will accept the return payment of pigs offered them.

The two routes of the exchange cycle, one beginning in the Kaugel and the other in the Baiyer River area, meet at the Marazuni and it is at this point that the "Te" festival begins and travels the two different routes back along the path of the gift cycle, finishing with the groups of the Kaugel and the Baiyer River. Each group conducts its own ceremony which lasts for one day and day by day the festival progresses from one group to another until eventually the cycle is completed about six years after the first gifts began their journey along the exchange route. Following the route from the Marazuni to the Kaugel, the "Te" ceremony will commence with a particular Marazuni group and move south-east through each successive group. Prior to the actual ceremony, the members of each group will gather together their pigs and mark one pig for each debt that is to be repaid. For some time preceding the "Te", a progressive account of the debts owing will have been kept by each participant and at the group's ceremonial ground wooden stakes will have been planted in line by those who will take part in the ceremony, each stake denoting one pig to be given in exchange. On the day of the pig presentations, each animal is fastened to a stake before being handed over to its recipient and the individual with the longest line of stakes and consequently the largest number of pigs will be considered the most important person to participate in the ceremony. The pigs represent the return payments for debts their owners have contracted and although in each case the gifts given in the first instance may not have been pigs but other trade articles, the exchange will nonetheless be in the form of pigs and therefore of greater value than the original articles received. If however sufficient pigs cannot be mustered for the exchange, a cassowary may take the place of a pig, being of comparable value. All pigs handed over at the ceremony should be "new" pigs, that is to say young, and of

good size and condition. At each group's ceremony, held at the ceremonial ground, the givers of the pigs will be assembled and also those people from neighbouring groups who are to receive the pigs. The men who are to present the pigs will deliver the pigs into the hands of the recipients, ceremoniously running with each pig to meet the person to whom it is being given. The men, on parting with their pigs, will deliver a formal address to the acceptors, something to this effect, "You made us hurry up with the "Te" and now you must respond by killing the pigs within a reasonable time so that we may receive a portion of them". The recipients reply by asking the donors to set a date for the killing of the pigs. Among the Hagen groups, a certain ritual is observed by the person possessing the longest line of pigs assembled at the ceremonial ground. Each man will have, during the ceremony, run the whole length of the line of stakes which he has planted but if the line of stakes of one particular person extends far beyond all the others he will, when he reaches the end of his line, indicate its length by having a fire lit at the point where the stakes finish. This act will be prearranged in so far as a small house will have been built at the end of the stake line and a waiting youth will set fire to the house when the runner gives the appropriate signal. The smoke from the fire will indicate to the collectors the point where the stakes finish, which will be some distance beyond the ceremonial ground. Later on Cordyline markers will be planted at this spot serving as a permanent record of the exception/length of the line of stakes and in any dispute occurring within the group which involves the person responsible for this accomplishment, the people will be reminded of his prestige by reference being made to the Cordyline markers and by the observation to the effect that he "really won the day on that occasion" being made. With the Hagen and Kaugel people, a different form of recognition is observed. For every ten pigs which a man has disposed of at a "Moka" ceremony, he wears strung from his neck a small piece of thin bamboo and when the string of wood reaches an appreciable length it is evidence of his wealth and standing in the community. In the Kaugel, this ornament is known as a "Kebgragi" and is worn continuously.

The pigs received by one group from another will be used by the former as exchange in their own ceremony, if the people are repaying certain gifts received by them from a third group. In this way, a particular pig will be passed on at successive ceremonies until eventually it reaches the person who made the original gift. By way of example, a shell which originally belonged to a man of the Sibaga group, Kaugel Valley, may have been handed on as a gift during the debt cycle and finally have come into the possession of a Welya man, who decided to keep the article and not forward it on any further. So that when the "Te" festival is in

progress along the route back, the Telya man will have made available a pig as repayment and this pig will follow the route of the shell from group to group until it finally reaches the Sibaga man. The latter, having been the owner of the first gift, will kill the pig and half of the pork will be given to the Telya man. He may have followed the pig through each group ceremony in which case he will be present at the ceremony in which the Sibaga man eventually received the pig. Then he will advise the date for killing the animal and collect his portion on the spot. Alternatively, he may not have followed the pig but when he knows that it has reached the Sibaga group he will send word telling the recipient to kill and forward half of the pig back to him. From this it can be seen that each debt is repaid with a pig, but the pig is only finally killed and eaten by the person who set in motion the gift and even so he does not consume all of the pork, but sends part back to the first owner of the animal who was the person to keep the original gift.

Before each "Te" ceremony preliminary discussions are held by the participants to make certain that each person is able to repay with pigs the debts he has incurred. Should he be unable to do so, the original articles received must be returned to the givers. Or if sufficient pigs cannot be procured by any person to fulfil his debts, he may be assisted by friends at the ceremony who will pool their resources and run together during the handing over of each animal. Sometimes when a pig is coming back along the return route by way of the "Te", it may be kept by some person part way along the route and not reach its final destination at the point where the debt it is repaying was initiated. In such a case, arguments and possibly fighting will result, this being a serious breach of the conventional procedure associated with the "Te". Similarly, if a pig which should be forwarded on at each ceremony, is changed for another of less value and the substitute is sent on, this will also be cause for considerable censure, as all present at the ceremonies know for whom the pigs are ultimately intended and from whence they came, and will be quick to spot any discrepancies in the exchange.

APPENDIX "B".

Report on members of the R.P.A. N.S.C. who accompanied the patrol.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Detachment</u>	<u>Comments</u>
No. 728 Const. HOKIA	Subag	A constable with many years service but still lacks initiative. He did not prove of great use to the patrol-Conduct fair.
No. 736 Const. HAKAG	Subag	Appeared rather slow and unwilling at times. May improve with more patrolling experience. Conduct fair.

D. J. Fennell
D.J. Fennell, Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "C".

Reports on Alienated Land.

- 1. Name of lease: **FUMARDS.**
- 2. Type of lease: **Mixed: lease and agricultural lease adjoining.**
- 3. Area: **Mission lease - 5 acres.
Agricultural lease 11 acres.**
- 4. Owner: **Roman Catholic Mission, Society of the Divine Word (Fowak)**
- 5. Occupant: **Fr. Bakros.**
- 6. Use: **Educational and religious purposes.**
- 7. Improvements: **1 Permanent type residence, value £1,500.
1 Workshop, G.I. Roof, value £150.
2 Permanent material school buildings, value £200 each.
1 Bush material native students' quarters, value £10.**
- 8. Description of the properties: **Mission and agricultural lease adjoin on an area of undulating grassland bounded to the south by Espumbar Creek and to the east by a secondary road branching off main Fuhak Valley road.
No survey monuments in existence.
Titles etc., held Fowak.**

APPENDIX "C".

Reports on alienated Land.

- 1. Name of lease: RAJACAMA.
- 2. Type of lease: Mission lease; Special lease. (latter not yet purchased).
- 3. Area: Mission lease - 3.5 acres.
Special lease - 2.5 acres.
- 4. Owner: N.C. Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod.
- 5. Occupant: Rev. W. Wagner.
- 6. Use: Religious and educational purposes.
- 7. Improvements: Mission lease - 6 bush material native quarters, value \$5 each.
2 bush material school buildings, value \$5 each.
1 bush material lumber shed, value \$5.
Special lease - 1 permanent residence, 6 room, value \$4,000.
1 bush material residence, value \$20.
1 aluminum prefab. residence, value \$500.
2 bush material buildings, value \$10 each.
- 8. Description of the properties: Mission lease a cleared area bounded by casuarina trees facing North on the Tohak Valley - Wapemmanak road. Special lease located opposite to mission lease bordering main road. Both areas situate half mile from Arumanda rest house. Survey marks not in existence. Titles for mission lease held at Kumba.

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APPENDIX "C".

Reports on Alienated Land.

1. Name of lease: LAIBOS.
2. Type of lease: Four adjoining leases - 2 mission leases, 1 agricultural lease, 1 pastoral lease.
3. Owner: N.S. Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod.
4. Occupant: Rev. I. Kleinig.
5. Area: Mission leases, 5 acres each; agricultural lease, 10 acres; pastoral lease, 8 acres.
6. Use: Religious and educational purposes.
7. Improvements: Mission lease (1) - 1 permanent residence, 8 rooms, value \$5,500; 1 permanent store shed, value \$250.; 1 temporary residence, value \$100.; 6 bush material native quarters and church, value \$5 each.
Mission lease (2) - 2 bush material school buildings, value \$10 each; 20 bush material student's houses, value \$5 each.
^{Pastoral} Agricultural lease - 1 cow shed, 2 bush buildings, total value \$15; 1 mile of wire fencing; 5 acres planted with paspalum grass.
Agricultural lease - 1 temporary residence, value \$250; 1 temporary clinic and ward, value \$10; 300 coffee trees.
8. Description of the properties: The two mission leases adjoin on the eastern side of main Wabag - Wapenamanda road, south of Yai creek and bounded on the south by a secondary road running east-west from its junction with the Wapenamanda road.
Agricultural lease located east of main road between secondary road and Ninia Creek. An area of unulating grassland, partly cleared.
Pastoral lease located on western side of main road and opposite mission and agricultural leases. An area of unulating grassland ending at a natural terrace on western extremity. No survey marks in existence. Titles etc. held Kumba.

APPENDIX "C".

23

Reports on Alienated Land.

1. Name of lease: AMPIAKA.
2. Type of lease: Special lease.
3. Area: 22 acres.
4. Owner: N.S. Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod.
5. Occupant: Messrs G. Hnilicky and D. Gerber, Teachers.
6. Use: Educational purposes.
7. Improvements:
 - 1 Permanent residence, 6 rooms, value \$6,000.
 - 1 Annex to residence, value \$500.
 - 1 Permanent material trade store, value \$250.
 - 1 Semi-permanent residence, value \$200.
 - 14 Bush material native quarters, value \$5 each.
8. Description of the property:

Intended improvements; Buildings to the value of \$30,000 including schoolrooms, dormitory with accommodation for 40 European schoolchildren, additional residence and workshop.

An area of undulating grassland located between Warap and Rungali Creeks. Facing the main Warap and Wipenawanda road above junction of Warap Creek and Lai River.

No survey exists in existence.

Titles etc. held at Dumba.

2^d
APPENDIX "C".

Reports on Alienated Land.

1. Name of lease: PIMA.
 2. Type of lease: Mission lease.
 3. Area: 5 acres.
 4. Owner: Roman Catholic Mission of the Divine Word (Wewak).
 5. Occupant: Fr. Feldkoetter.
 6. Use: Religious and educational purposes.
 7. Improvements: 1 Residence - sawn timber, G.I. roof, unlined, value 2500.
10 Bush material native quarters, value 25 each.
 8. Description of the property: A cleared area bounded by a line of casuarina trees to the North, spaling fence to the West, and a cane grass fence to the East. Facing North on the Kapananda - Wapananda road, half a mile distant from Kapananda rest house in the Lai Valley.
No survey cements in existence.
Titles etc. held Wewak.
-

APPENDIX "C".

Reports on Alienated Land.

- 1. Name of lease: BIRREP.
- 2. Type of lease: Mission lease.
- 3. Area: 5 acres.
- 4. Owner: N.S. Lutheran Mission, Missouri Synod.
- 5. Occupant: Native teacher.
- 6. Use: Religious and educational purposes.
- 7. Improvements: 12 Bush material houses - Church and native quarters.
Total value £75.

8. Description of property:
 A cleared area facing south on the Wabag - Wapenamanda road, adjoining Birrep rest house. Situate approximately 8 road miles from Wabag.
 No survey cement in existence.
 Title to the lease held by Lutheran Mission, Kaka, near Wapenamanda.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WESTERN HIGHLANDS. Report No. WABAG No 4 of 1957-1958

Patrol Conducted by C.L. COOPER, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled WABAG CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL
3 Native Police R.P. & N.G.C.
Natives 1 Native Interpreter.

Duration - From 24/4/58 to 17/6/58

Number of Days 53

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services 2/8/54

Medical 4/3/58

Map Reference WABAG SHEET 4 miles to 1"

Objects of Patrol Tax/census & General Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund ... £.....

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund ... £.....

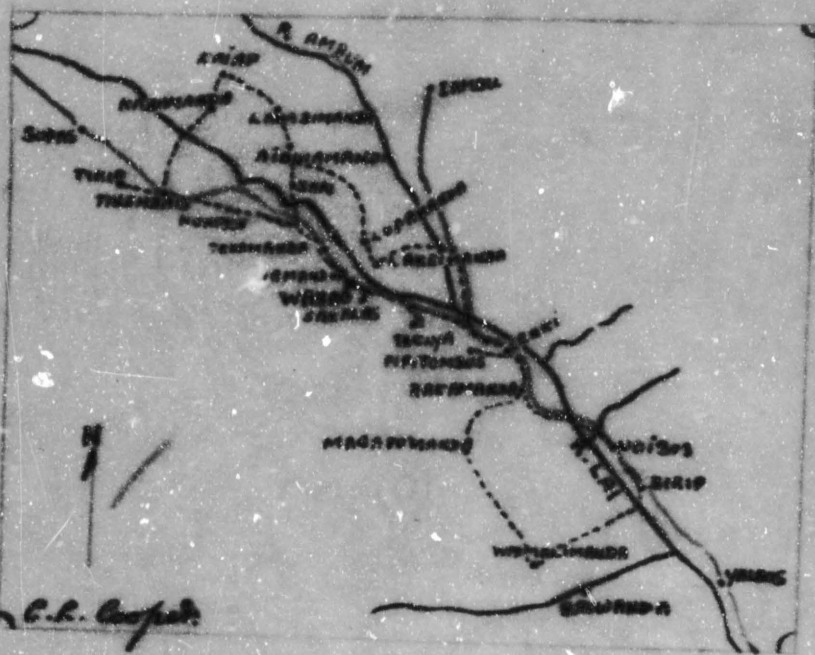
WABAG CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

PATROL MAP WABAG No. 3 of 1957-58

Scale 1" = 4 miles (approx).

Legend

- Route taken by Patrol
- Vehicular Roads
- ~ Main Rivers and streams



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

The Public Relations Officer.

MINUTE

NA
File No. 30-17-18

Govt. Print. 127/52-1,000

SUBJECT	Patrol Report No. 4. 1957/58- Wabag.
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Your attention is invited to page 8 where I have marked what may be a suitable paragraph for a news release.

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts.)
Director.

21st October, 1958.

30-17-48

21st October, 1958.

The District Officer,
Western Highlands District,
WEST HAGEN.

Patrol Report No. 1, 1957/58- Mabag.

Receipt of the aforementioned Report together with covering memoranda is acknowledged with thanks.

It appears to me that Mr. Cooper should receive more training on patrol with an experienced officer. Despite lack of training under supervision in the field, he has performed most creditably.

It is gratifying to note that the quarrels are restricted to individuals rather than groups.

Keep a close watch on land acquisition. There has just been an unfortunate incident in the vicinity of Nandagl, brought about by land dispute.

I am gratified to note that Mr. Cooper has made a very good effort in the census of pigs. It is a good means of obtaining figures of village wealth and also a means of getting closer to the people.

Your remarks to the Assistant District Officer, Mabag, are most satisfactory.

It may be expected that taxation in the area will be delayed for some years.

pa a a h
(A.A. Roberts.)
Director.

30-17-48

21st October, 1958.

The Secretary for Law,
PORT MURRAY.

Extract from Mabag Patrol Report
No. 4, 1957/58, passed to you for information
please.

J.R. A.A.R.
(A.A. Roberts)
Director

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No: 30/1-1166
(WHD.177)

District Office,
Western Highlands District,
MOUNT HAGEN.

RIS:JMS

30th September, 1958.

Assistant District Officer,
WARAS,
Western Highlands District.

Subject: Patrol Report: Waras No. 4 of 1957/58
Mr. U.L. Cooper, Cadet Patrol Officer,
Waras District Division.
20th April - 17th June, 1958.

Receipt of above report and your memoranda ~~reference~~
30/1 - 4 dated 30th June, 1958, and 30/1 - 98 dated 12th
August, 1958, are acknowledged.

My comments:-

Diary:

Concise and adequate for a patrol of this nature
but Cadet Cooper should be told of necessity for
patrol walking times in diary of patrol moving
over any but very short distances.

Native Affairs:

Mr. Cooper appears to have met with almost complete
co-operation indicating that he handled the
situation well. The MINEP people appear to need
a little close attention to help them out of their
difficulties.

Roads and Bridges:

The position outlined appears to be very satisfactory
considering the resources at your disposal.

Agriculture and Livestock:

Mr. Cooper's observations are sound. I have seen
these rice ponds from the air but have never had
them explained before.

Medical and Health:

The deletion of the new hospital from the Works
Programme will be a disappointment to all concerned.

Census:

The attendance was good indicating a satisfactory
native situation.
Reference is made to population trends etc., but the
village population register sheets accompanying the
patrol bear no births or deaths figures whatever.
Please advise immediately why this is so.
Amendments required by your 30/1-98 of 12th August
have received attention.
No further comment can be made on census and
statistics until vital statistics are received.

Village Officials:

Your recommendations (14/1-668 dated 30th June, 1958), are receiving attention.

Pic Conner:

Sanction has really raised its ugly head in the area. I hope these people will be in a better position to understand what it is all about before they are asked to pay tax. The figure of 5,998 pigs does appear to be lower than would be expected in a population of 14,493 but I am pleased that Mr. Cooper made the effort.

Annex "F":

1. This land is not yet allocated.
5. This Mission has spread well beyond the boundaries of its lease, apparently. //

Annex "G":

When my recommendations for appointment of three probationary officials be accepted.

Conclusion:

For his first solo patrol Mr. Cooper has done well. Approved claim for camping allowance is attached. The latter of the incomplete (vital statistics) section of the population register awaits clarification.



(R.I. SKINNER)
District Commissioner.

c.c.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

For your information, please.

Appointment of certain village officials is dealt with separately.

R.I. Skinner

(R.I. SKINNER)
District Commissioner.
30.9.1958.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No 30/1-4

Sub-District Office,
Wabag
Western Highlands District
30th June 1958

The District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
Mount Hagen.

Subject: Patrol Report Wabag No 4 of 1957/58.

*Wabag
Patrol Report
No 4 of 1957/58
16/10*

Please find herewith in triplicate Wabag Patrol Report No 4 of 1957/58 submitted by Mr C.L. Cooper, Cadet Patrol Officer. This was the officer's initial solo patrol and considering that he had little opportunity for learning on accompanied patrols (one of 17 days a year ago) he has performed very well.

The report indicates a sound native situation. That the Birip people seemed less helpful is a traditional stand by them after having brushes with authority in Angau times. A policeman has resided there since then and possibly the natives don't want to lose his services.

The saw mill is not as far advanced as the report indicates although the machinery has been acquired. Meanwhile pit saws have been bought and bridge decking will be obtained in the first instance by this means.

M/11

The land said to be alienated 300 yards from the Government Station at Wabag is the site of a village school on which a church has been built within the last twelve months. An application for this block has just been lodged by the Catholic Mission of the Divine Word (Wewak) which visualises the need of a residence for a priest to attend to the growing Wabag European population.

The results of the pig census seem doubtful. As many pigs are tied up in Gift Exchange and other ceremonials those under that category may not have been included.

The coffee position is unlikely to get out of hand in this crowded Census Sub-Division. Some planted near Wabag under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture looks very healthy.

As explained, the increase in population revealed by the census is not wholly a natural one. Probably most absentees from previous efforts are now accounted for and a further revision within a year would prove most interesting in determining the actual rate of growth.

R.I. MacLennan

(R.I. MacLennan)
Assistant District Officer

TERMINITY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File No. 10/1 - 98.

**Sub-District Office,
Western Highlands District,
I. A. B. A. S.**

12th August, 1958.

**The District Commissioner,
Western Highlands District,
I. A. B. A. S.**

Subject: Statistics of Labor Patrol Report No. 4 of 1957/58.

An error has been found in respect to the additions of the Village Population Register, appended to the above-mentioned Patrol Report. It would be appreciated if the below corrections could be made before the Report is forwarded from your Headquarters.

	ORIGINAL.		REVISED.	
	N	P	N	P
Page 1.	1385	1456	1438	1707
Page 2.	2587	2631	3504	3506
Page 3.	2979	2940	3065	3052

R. J. Macleod
.....
(R. J. Macleod)

Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No 30/1-

Sub-District Office,
Wabag,
Western Highlands District
24th April 1958

Mr C.L.Cooper,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
Wabag.

Subject: Patrol Instructions Wabag Tax/Census Sub-Division.

1. You will depart 24/4/58 to conduct the tax/census patrol of the Wabag Sub-Division. The limits of the area are outlined in Patrol Report No.1 of 54/55.
2. Names will be recorded on paper which has been prepared for the purpose.
3. The revisions will be carried out as far as possible on ceremonial grounds at Sub-Group level. There should be no occasion to assemble a number of groups at one point.
4. Record the name of the Sub-group and Group on each sheet and these can be checked and assembled in due course by Patrol Officer Hardy who has a master roll. Send some sheets for inspection when completed to prove that you have the right idea.
5. You have had experience in arbitration, and litigation not of this nature must be sent to Wabag station. As you will be operating in close proximity to it there should be little outstanding. Land matters you will take note of and forward to Mr Hardy for action.
6. Record the number of pigs held per person in the rough tax/census sheets remarks column.
7. Stream reports can be conducted from Wabag by Mr Hardy with your assistance as necessary.
8. Record the names of headmen at Sub-Group level and note if they hold the position through tradition or Government influence.
9. Sickness can be sent direct to the Native Hospital Wabag.
10. Names of natives liable for tax will be taken for future action. This can be done during the visits for 11.
11. Carry out the provisions of Circular Instruction 221 of 14/11/55.

R.I. Macilwain
(R.I. Macilwain)

Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATHOL REPORT:-Wabag No.3 of 1957-1958.

Report of a Patrol to: Iai Valley - Wabag Census Sub-Division.

Officer conducting Patrol: C.L.Cooper C.P.O.

Objects of the Patrol: To conduct a tax/census patrol in the Wabag Census Sub-Division; to record the number of pigs held per person in the same sub-division; to record the names of the headmen at Sub-Group level, noting if they hold the position through tradition or Government influence; to arbitrate in minor matters; to collect information on the alienated land in the Wabag census Sub-Division.

Duration of the Patrol: April 24th, 1958 to June 17th, 1958. The nights of May 9, 28, 29 were spent at Wabag as the writer was required as a witness at the Supreme Court. A total of 51 days and nights were spent camping on patrol.

Personnel Accompanying:

Reg. No. 7588	Const. Pojari
" " 8384	Const. Koivi
" " 3717	Const. Baiji

Interpreter : Lagayer

Introduction. The area covered by the Patrol was all in the close proximity of Wabag and at no stage was the patrol more than 8 or 9 miles from the station. The Patrol went smoothly from beginning to end and there were no untoward incidents. Due to the arrival of the Supreme Court in Wabag it was necessary to come into Wabag for a day or so, the first of these occasions being May 9th which turned out to be a false alarm, the second occasion however, turned out to be the real thing.

Warm sunny weather was experienced throughout the whole patrol and barely 3-4 hours were lost due to rain.

At all ceremonial grounds which the patrol visited the Australian Ensign was raised and lowered, Luluais and Tul-tuls being present on all occasions when the flag was lowered in the evenings at their own particular ground.

D I A R Y.

Thursday 24th April.	Left Wabag at 10.30 am for LIAMANDA. Tax/Census of IRAPUN-KALA and ANOINI-SABIP groups commenced. Paramount Luluai KIRUKKI presented a pig and two fowls to the patrol.
Friday 25th April.	Continued tax/census of Kala and Sabip groups.
Saturday 26th April.	Completed tax/census at Liamanda by 11 am. Proceeded along Wabag-Laiagam road to TERAMANDA, stopping on the way at THE S.D.A. mission station at Teramanda to obtain description of ground and building improvements. Rest of afternoon spent in doing statistics

Diary (cont.)

- Sunday
27th April. Observed. Talks with locals.
- Monday
28th April. Commenced tax/census of YBNEIDENI-GIA. Fine warm weather all day.
- Tuesday
29th April. Census continued of GIA. Fine all day.
- Wednesday
30th April. Completed GIA group in early afternoon. Work on stats. for the remainder of the day. Police and the Interpreter given scale of tobacco, matches and meat for the month of May.
- Thursday
1st May. Camp ready for movement by 7.0am but due to reluctance of cargo boys to rise early, did not get a start until 9.30 am. Proceeded to KORPEN. On our arrival the whole group was neatly assembled, posts cut for the tents, firewood cut and stacked, shower hut constructed and latrines dug. Officials and people commended for their good work. Started tax/census of the ITABUTININ-NEMANI group.
- Friday
2nd May. Completed Nemani group and proceeded to TALEMBAIS, stopping on the way at the Catholic Mission lease at SARI to get information for the alienated land reports. Arr. TALEMBAIS and spent rest of the day doing statistics.
- Saturday
3rd May. Commenced census of the ITABUTINI-PUMANI group. Fine sunny weather continuing. Patrol presented with a pig by Luluai PUBEUNI.
- Sunday
4th May. Observed. Work on statistics. Swim in River Lai in the afternoon. Interpreter Lagayer complained of illness and proceeded back to Wabag in the late afternoon.
- Monday
5th May. Completion of the Pumani group in the morning. Went to TIRIP in the afternoon and completed the tax/census of the LYBIN-MANO group. Fine all day. Light showers in the evening. Slept at Talembais.
- Tuesday
6th May. Proceeded to KABAMANDA. As the bridge was in a state of disrepair the patrol crossed the River Lai as, due to the dry weather the water was low. People told to repair and strengthen the existing bridge. Work begun on the MALIPINI-MERAIN group.
- Wednesday
7th May. Completed Merain group and also TOROP group (a small new group not appearing in the last census sheets as it has only recently broken off from the parent group).
- Thursday
8th May. On to KAIAP. Work commenced on the MALIPINI-KAMANUAN group. In the late afternoon a message arrived from Wabag stating that the Supreme Court party was due to arrive at Wabag the following day.
- Friday
9th May. Proceeded to Wabag as instructed with relief interpreter

Diary (cont.)

and Const. Pojari. Supreme Court party did not arrive. Slept Wabag.

- Saturday.
10th May. Proceeded back to Kaiap. Completed census of Kamanuan group.
- Sunday.
11th May. Departed for LADABIMANDA. Work on statistics.
- Monday.
12th May. Commenced tax/census of YENEIDENI-PIO group. It was noted that several young children had yaws and the parents of these were told to take their children to N.M.O. at Kaiap for treatment.
- Tuesday.
13th May. Pio groups completed by early afternoon. Work on figures during the afternoon.
- Wednesday.
14th May. On to RAGAMANDA. On inspection of the village census books, it was found that the patrol had arrived at the wrong place and that we should have been at LAGEMANDA. Proceeded to AIBINAMANDA.
- Thursday.
15th May. At Aibinamanda. Census of YENEIDENI-YABAKORNE and KORGORP groups.
- Friday.
16th May. Completed census of LUBARA group in the morning. At mid-day left for LUPAMANDA. Census work begun on the YENEIDENI-LANIGAPA group.
- Saturday.
17th May. Completed work on Lanigapa group. Onto LAGEMANDA where it was found that the village books had the wrong name written on the cover, hence the previous mistake. The name was promptly changed to the correct one.
- Sunday.
18th May. Work on figures. Observed.
- Monday.
19th May. Census of YENEIDENI-PIO groups. Very heavy rain during the night.
- Tuesday.
20th May. Left Lagemanda for SAKALAS. Work on the AWOINI-AIPIAP.
- Wednesday.
21st May. Census of AWOINI-YAKALI and KARU groups.
- Thursday.
22nd May. The patrol woke in the early hours of the morning to answer a fire call at Wabag. Proceeded to SARI where a census was taken of a group of the IRAPUN - KALA clan. Slept at Sakalas.
- Friday.
23rd May. Patrol on to IRELYA. Tax/census begun of the ABURINI-TALYARU group.
- Saturday.
24th May. Completed Talyaru group. Census work on SIGIRA clan. Talk with people and village officials.
- Sunday.
25th May. Observed.

Diary (cont.)

- Monday.
26th May. Completed work of census of the Sigira clan in the morning. Proceeded to LENKI in the afternoon. Perfect weather all day. Worked on statistics in the evening.
- Tuesday.
27th May. Tax/census of YAKANI-LANGAP groups. Fine all day.
- Wednesday.
28th May. Continued work on the Yakani clans. Proceeded to Wabag at 3.0 pm for the sitting of the Supreme Court. Slept at Wabag.
- Thursday.
29th May. At Wabag for Court until after lunch. Left for Lenki in the afternoon. Slept Lenki.
- Friday.
30th May. Over to PIPITOMBUS to take census of the YAKANI-PALYO. Slept at Lenki.
- Saturday.
31st May. Proceeded to RAKAMANDA. This being a strong Seventh Day Adventist area, word was sent out in advance that there would be no census until Monday.
- Sunday.
1st June. Observed. Work on figures. Talked with locals.
- Monday.
2nd June. Commenced tax/census of the YAKANI-SANI, KORMI, LANGAP, and ANJEN groups.
- Tuesday.
3rd June. Continued work on the above mentioned Yakani groups.
- Wednesday.
4th June. Onto WOIBOS. Started census work on the PUMALINI groups.
- Thursday.
5th June. Finished Pumalini groups and Kandan clan. Fine weather continuing.
- Friday.
6th June. Proceeded to BIRIP. Started census of YIBINI-KEIPO, but very heavy rain in the afternoon (the first for days) interrupted work for the rest of the day.
- Saturday.
7th June. Continued census of Keipo and KANDAWALIN clans.
- Sunday.
8th June. Observed. Work on statistics. Extremely cold night. Temperature down to 40 deg. F.
- Monday.
9th June. Tax/census of the DEP-LIERA group. Bitter cold wind blowing nearly all day long slowed up the work somewhat.
- Tuesday.
10th June. Finished census of Dep-Liera and also YAKANI-SANI.
- Wednesday.
11th June. The Patrol moved on to WAIMALIMANDA. Work begun on the WOIMPA groups. Patrol presented with a pig by Luluai Waiyon.
- Thursday.
12th June. Tax/census of the Woimpa groups continued.
- Friday.
13th June. Completed Woimpa clan and started on DEP-KWOIPA group.
- Saturday.
14th June. Finished work on the DEP groups. Work on figures in the afternoon.

Diary (cont.)

Sunday.
15th June. Observed. Work on statistics and figures.

Monday.
16th June. Patrol to MAGAPUMANDA. Work begun on the LYIPINI groups.

Tuesday.
17th June. Finished census of the LYIPINI, WIUGUN and AMBARAN clans. Patrol returned to Wabag, stopping on the way at the S.D.A. mission lease at Rakamanda in connection with the reports on all alienated land in the area covered by the patrol. Weather still fine.

END OF PATROL DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Firstly in direct relation to the patrol: throughout the whole patrol it was evident that the people gave their full co-operation and help, with of course the individual exceptions. The general impression was that they wanted a census patrol, this being the first full one since 1954.

On arrival at most ceremonial grounds, the place had been tidied, poles and sticks cut and a washhouse built. The people bought kau-kau and other vegetables to the patrol and also occasionally a pig or fowl.

Cargo boys were also provided every time the patrol moved on, about 45 being the average number needed to carry our cargo.

Having seen something of the ways of the European during the last few years the attitude of the majority is changing. Talks were had with the locals at all ceremonial grounds and the general attitude seemed to be:—When are you (the Government) going to start building the new hospital at Aibus or Can you send a "Dokta Boi" and a Policeman out here so that we can get medical attention and supervision for road building. One luluai even suggested that his clan should start building a vehicular road through his area so that it would be easier and quicker for his line to carry food and firewood to the Wabag station. Perhaps he even anticipated that a truck would be provided for that purpose.

There are a few individuals who are antagonistic to the Government and also the spirit of co-operation at the Birip area is not what it might be but taken all round the general desire is to better themselves through schools, hospitals, fuller employment etc and to co-operate with the Government in doing so.

Many of the people, and this number is gaining, are engaged in full or part-time activity and employment. There are growing numbers being recruited for the Highland Labour Scheme, considerable numbers working for the Government and Missions as carpenters, interpreters, teachers, drivers, house boys etc.

Quite large numbers are also attending the various schools in the Sub-District.

Quarrels and fighting over pigs, land pandanus nuts etc no longer seem to be mass affairs and are restricted to the individuals directly concerned, who in a majority of cases bring their disputes either directly to the D.M.A. officer or refer the matter to their luluais or tultuls.

All land matters brought to the writer during the patrol were referred to Mr G. Hardie, Patrol Officer. There were a couple of old land disputes still outstanding.

As is mentioned in Mr K. Graham's (P.O.) report (Wabag No. 1 of 1954-55), it was only at Waimalimanda that it was noticed that immature females were already "married off". I noticed 4-5 cases of this but in all of the cases the young girls were still living with the parents and I was heartily informed by all and sundry that they had not slept with their husbands yet.

With an ever increasing number of the engaged in work, the amount of money in circulation is steadily on the rise. The great rise in the number of mission personnel also gives an impetus to the employment situation and there can be no doubt that on the whole the influence of the missions has a good, stabilising influence on the people as a whole.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Vehicular roads seen and used in the area covered by the patrol were as follows:-The road from Wabag to Wapenamanda, as far as Birip Rest house. The road from Wabag to Lalagam, as far as Talambais and the short access roads to the Lutheran Mission station at Irelya and the Catholic Mission at Sari.

In general the condition of the roads seen was good, although at this time of the year (dry season) the roads are in their best condition.

Due to the recent programme of road widening and general improvements, large numbers of the local population were to be seen working on the roads at all times when the patrol was using the roads. The general aim of the present programme is to widen the road from Wabag to Wapenamanda so as to permit two lane traffic (this is now a necessity due to the number of land-rovers and other vehicles in the Sub-District), to cut off blind corners, and to camber the road so as to facilitate the runoff of rains during the wet season.

Large quantities of rocks and stones are being brought to the edge of the road for surfacing materials and when crushed, make a fine surface. By the start of the next rainy season the roads should be in good repair.

It is planned to put plank decking on all the bridges as soon as the new Government sawmill comes into operation. However, if larger trucks are to ever use the roads in the area, and this must eventually come about, the existing bridges will need considerable changes especially as regards width, stress and strength and also the approaches on many will have to be straightened.

With the ever increasing number of vehicles using the roads in the Wabag area (8 vehicles and as many motor bikes) the importance of good surfaced and wide roads cannot be over-stressed.

The ordinary bush tracks seemed in pretty good condition, although once again, the dry conditions showed them at their best. Two of the local walking bridges over the River Kai were in a weak or poor condition and Luluais were given instructions to get them into good repair otherwise there might be a rash of drowning accidents.

The overall picture is one of constant progress and improvement.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The pattern of agriculture in the Wabag Sub-District and census divisions follow the usual pattern of Enga agriculture. However in the area covered by the patrol there is a slight trend from the traditional patterns brought about, no doubt, by the demand for European type vegetables, the sale of which constitutes one of the, if not the main source of cash income for the local inhabitants.

Apart from the Kau-kau and sugarcane, which form the chief diet of the locals, the main crops grown are:- sweet corn, bananas, potatoes, cabbages, chokes, soya beans (increasing quantities of these were being grown where the S.D.A. missions predominated, but they were also being grown on the Lutheran and Catholic stations). Soya beans yield heavily and being leguminous plants return nitrogen to the soil. They might become an important source of protein. The writer tried some himself for the first time and found them quite palatable especially in soups and curries.

Also grown, but in smaller quantities, were passionfruit, peanuts, tomatoes, spring onions, carrots, pineapples, ginger and pumpkins.

In spite of the rapidly increasing population there appears to be an adequate supply of food in all the areas covered by the patrol. The gardens were well tended and looked healthy.

One wonders just how long this area can support itself in foods at the present rate of population increase

Agriculture and Livestock(cont.)

as well as the steady rise of consumption by Government and Mission stations. The ground is exhausted very easily and if not rested often becomes virtually useless. Very little of the remaining arable ground is still forested and with the increase of alienated land the land shortage might become a problem.

Apart from the locally owned pigs and fowls, the only livestock seen were two milking cows at Irelya owned by the Lutheran Mission. To my layman's eye they appeared to be pretty healthy beasts and keep the mission folk supplied with milk.

I saw a few coffee seedlings which had been planted by some of the local inhabitants who had apparently been given them by the missions. The seedlings were poor, weak and unhealthy. It seems to me that this is a waste of good ground, time, and energy and coffee, unless under good and constant supervision is not worth planting anyway. The people should be discouraged from planting this coffee until such time as there are trained men to look after it. This ground could be put to far better use.

Something which struck me as rather interesting were the reed ponds at Waimelimanda. This was the first time I had seen or heard of them. A short description as follows. The reeds or rushes were growing in small circular ponds about 6-8 feet in diameter, the water being about 18" inches deep. These ponds are dug by the people and numbered some 30 to 40 of them all clustered in a small area (not more than 1/2 acre) with only small footpaths dividing them. When the reeds are grown they are plucked out by the women who flatten them, dry them and use them for making their grass skirts.

There are no large areas of valuable forest in the area although a recent timber lease has been acquired by the Government and a sawmill is to be erected. Small stands of the local timbers dot the hillslopes and river banks. Individual good trees are occasionally to be found in the surrounding mid-mountain forest though most of these have been cut out for bridge building and the remaining ones are fairly inaccessible.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

In the Wabag census division, it can be said that the people have wholly accepted the Wabag Hospital and its various aid-posts as being there for their own benefit.

The health of the people appears to be very good on the whole and no doubt the reasons why the population is increasing is a lower death rate and a lower infantile mortality rate.

When the new hospital is completed at ~~xxxx~~ Aibus the medical facilities in the area will be improved and increased. The medical staff as a whole has done a very good job in helping to gain the confidence of the people towards the health services and the Government departments as a whole.

Those people met on the patrol who required medical attention (mostly young children with sores, rashes etc) were told to go and visit the nearest Aid-post or the Wabag Hospital itself. No medical treatment of any kind was administered by our patrol. However the people were advised and encouraged to keep coming to the hospital for treatment or if the matter was not serious to visit the nearest A.P.

REST HOUSES.

In the areas visited by the Patrol there are two rest houses, one at Kaiap and the other at Birip. Both these are in a reasonably good state of repair although the pit-pit flooring of the Kaiap rest house needed repairing and the rest house at Birip, although almost new, is, due to its unique design, not very wind proof; the

Rest Houses (cont.)

workmanship being very rough even for a bush built house. At Birip there are also quarters for Police and a cooking hut.

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CENSUS.

According to previous reports this patrol would have been the fourth District Services and Native Affairs Census patrol in the Wabag census sub-division.

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There were no distractions to prevent the locals coming to the census, such as a gift exchange and the season for pandanus nuts was over before the patrol started. The dry, sunny weather was a great help as it enabled even the aged and very young to assemble in comfort.

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With the exception of those children attending recognized native schools, inmates of corrective institutions, those with regular employment and a few very aged people and the inmates of the Hansenide Colony, the attendance was virtually 100%.

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Since the last census in 1954, the population in the Subdivision has grown by a little over 2,000. A lower death rate, a lower infantile mortality rate and some migration into the Wabag census division, would account for the rise.

One clan which has never been censused before was recorded. This small group is situated in the hills between Birip and Kompian and apparently on previous occasions had never had their names recorded because 1. They were told by the D.N.A. officer at Kompian that they belonged in the Wabag census division (this is proved to be correct) and when living at Woibus in the Wabag area they were told by the D.N.A. officer at Wabag that they belonged in the Kompian area. The writer established that they were under the jurisdiction of the Wabag D.N.A. officer and recorded their names. The sub-group is one of the Pumalini group (PUMALINI-KANDIN) and numbered 159 people.

The village books were used as a check on all occasions and with minor exceptions proved to be a great help, although the present books are becoming cramped for space and therefore untidy.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

On the whole, the Government appointed Lulusis and tultuls have the support of the people under their supervision and in turn give their co-operation to the Government but in a few cases their authority over their respective groups seems to be rather weak as does their attitude to this work.

The writer compiled a list on the patrol of:-

1. All village officials at present holding brass insignia.
2. All village officials on probation.
3. A list of all the headmen at Sub-group level who would hold the position by tradition.

It is hoped soon that appointments as village officials will be finalised and permanent.

PIG CENSUS.

At the same time as the census, all the male adults were asked how many pigs they owned in an effort to establish just how many pigs there are in the Wabag census sub-division. The final total for the census district covered by the patrol came to 5,998. Just how far this figure is from the actual truth is hard to say.

The tendency amongst most of the owners was to underestimate the real number of pigs they had for at least a couple of reasons 1. With all the other members of the clan and others of other clans listening in, few of the owners were willing to give the exact number pigs they owned and 2. They had previously heard that the census was to be undertaken in connection with tax and they very likely thought that the more pigs that the government knew that they had, the more tax they would have to pay.

C. L. Cooper C.P.O.

APPENDIX A.

Report on the members of the Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary
who accompanied the patrol.

Reg.No. 7586	Constable Pojari	Able and willing worker & was the natural leader of the others. Would make a good N.C.O.
Reg.No. 3717	Constable Baija	A good worker, quiet and efficient. Pleasant personality with a keen sense of humour.
Reg.No. 8384	Constable Koivi	Not much initiative but works well under good supervision.

C. L. Cooper.

C.L. Cooper. S.P.O.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT ON THE ALIENATED IN THE WABAG CENSUS
SUB-DIVISION.

1. Name of lease:- Sangarau

Type of lease:- R.C.Mission lease

Situation:- About 300 yards from the Government station at Wabag.

Description of lease:- The boundary of the proposed lease has not yet been marked. It consists of good garden ~~in~~ land, gently sloping and covers approximately 1 acre. There is no timber on the lease.

Improvements:- 1 church constructed of bush materials
1 school house " " " "
1 house for teacher " " " "

2. Name of lease:- Yagumanda (near Teramanda)

Type of lease:- Seventh Day Adventist Mission lease.

Situation:- Situated on the main vehicle road from Wabag to Laiagam and about 1 1/2 miles from the Wabag Govt. station.

Description of the lease:- Good garden ground and flat. No timber only odd trees scattered about. Area of 2 1/2 acres (approx.)

Improvements:- 1 church constructed of bush materials
1 house semi-permanent. Bush materials with an iron roof.
1 house Permanent European house.
1 house Bush materials.
1 timber shed of bush materials with a planing machine.
Power and electric light provided by 110 volt petrol engine.

The boundary is not marked by any permanent surveying mark.

3. Name of lease:- Sari

Type of lease:- R.C.Mission lease

Situation:- About 4 miles WNW of the Wabag Government station and is at the end of a branch road which bears right off the main Wabag-Laiagam road.

Description of the lease:- About 5 acres in extent of flat river bottom land and on the Lai River. A few Yar trees and mostly playing fields and gardens.

Improvements:- 1 church a permanent structure of planks and an iron roof.
1 schoolhouse permanent structure
1 Priest's house Bush materials.
1 work shop " " "

No permanent survey marks.

APPENDIX B (cont.)

4. Name of lease:- Irelya.

Type of Lease:- Lutheran Missions (Missouri Synod).

Situation:- About 2 miles east of the Government station of Wabag and on the N.E. end of a ridge. There is access by road by a branch road which bears right about a $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Wabag on the main Wabag-Wapenamanda road. The lease has an area of approx. 18.2 acres.

Description of the lease:- All cleared land, the original land being used as garden and a large part is still garden. Ground mostly level but some steep slopes.

Improvements:- 1 church constructed of bush materials
1 church " " " "
1 european house of bush materials
1 " " " of permanent materials
2 school houses of bush materials
1 office building of permanent materials

other miscellaneous out-buildings of bush construction.
Electric light and power are provided by 4.8 k.v.a. hydro-electric turbine.

There is also a cow paddock which at present is stocked with two milch cows.

5. Name of the lease:- Rahamanda.

Type of lease:- Seventh Day Adventist Mission lease.

Situation:- Adjacent to the main Wabag-Wapenamanda road and about 42 miles from the Government station of Wabag.

Description of lease:- The main part of the mission lease extends along a fertile ridge which lies at a right angle to the main road. On either side of the ridge is sloping fertile garden ground. The total area of the lease is assessed at 45 acres. Two creeks form a natural boundary.

Improvements:- An access road branching off the main road and running about 400 yards to the main house.
2. one church constructed of bush materials.
3. 1 European house-semi-permanent of bush and european materials.
4. 4 school rooms of bush materials.
miscellaneous out-buildings of bush construction.

There is no power plant. Any other improvements might include the large portions of soya beans which have been planted on the agricultural part of the lease.

APPENDIX B (cont.)

6. Name of the lease:- Birip.

Type of lease:- Lutheran Mission(Missouri Synod).

Situation:- Adjacent to the main Wabag-Wapenamanda road and approx.9 miles from the Government station at Wabag.

Description of the lease:- Comprises an area of 4.9 acres and is level garden ground. There are no permanent survey marks.

Improvements:- 1 church building of bush construction
3 houses of teachers and interpreters of european design but constructed of bush materials.
1 playing field.

APPENDIX C. A LIST OF ALL THE PROBATIONARY VILLAGE OFFICIALS IN THE WABAG CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

<u>Name of Official</u>	<u>Ceremonial Ground</u>	<u>Group and Sub-Group</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Kibunki	Liamanda	Awoini-Sabip	L
Koivio	"	Irapun-Kala	L
Kipilan	Ieramanda	Yeneideni-Gia	L
Nang'ge	"	" "	T
Kipongoi	"	Yeneideni-Andari	L
Wanako	"	" "	T
Lilu	Korpen	Itabutini-Nemani	L
Minaka	"	" "	T
Pubuni	Talambeis	Itabutini-Puman	L
Ebarun	"	" "	T
Yaki	Kabamanda	Maligini-Kamanuan	L
Kuri	"	" Renio	L
Mala	"	" "	T
Kandapaki	Ladabimanda	Yeneideni-Pio	L
Andei	"	" "	T
Yangari	Aibiniwanda	Yeneideni-Yabakorne	L
Lambeian	"	Yeneideni-Karbara	T
Arc	Lupamanda	Yeneideni-Lanigapa	L
Lie'pei	"	" "	T
Yabuko	Lakeimanda	Yeneideni-Kundagari	L
Huai	"	" "	T
Tambai	Sakalas	Awoini-Alpiap	L
Angaun	"	" -Kandalyo	L
Piyan	"	" -Kaiyaru	L
Kunda	"	" -Yakali	L
Angauwan	Sari	Irapun-Kala	L
Timun	Aibus	Aburini-Talyaru	L
Tumbian	Irelia	" "	T
Yui	Aibus	Aburini-Sigira	L
Wungai	"	" "	T
Kambau	Lenki	Yakani-Langap	L
Lakena	"	" "	T
Yako	"	" "	L
Tumagali	"	" "	T
Nili	Pipitombus	Yakani-Palyo	L
Pagau	"	" "	T
Yaka	Rakamanda	Yakani-Saul	L
Keiyaka	" "	" "	L
Rukaru	" "	" "	T
Liara	" "	Yakani-Langap	L
Lambalenk	" "	Yakani-Kosni	T
Minapuk	Woihos	Pumalin?-Tinslapin	L
Negarau	"	" "	T
Rapio	"	Pusalini-Anjin	T
Nanenik	"	Pusalini-Kandan	L
Pianganawan	"	Yibini-Liwapin	L
Kasbi	"	" "	T
Makoli	Birip	Yakani-Tsan	L
Karau	"	" "	T
Tomank	"	Yibini-Keibo	L
Kandau	Magapemanda	Lyipin-Wiukun	L
Tiyan	" "	" "	T
K-lyo	" "	Lyipin-Ambaran	L
Misikin	" "	" "	T
Leburan	Waimalimanda	Dep-Woipalini	L
Wyon	" "	Dep-Kwoipa	L
Naipau	" "	Dep-Kumba	L
Kembau	" "	Dep-Kundu	T
Pilyanda	Birip	Kandawalin-Wayokin	L
Koiye	"	" "	T
Mnsakali	"	Dep-Liara	L
Tangu	"	" "	L

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

*Waboy Census
Sub-Division*

YEAR **1958**

DATE: FROM - 30/1/58

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS						Penalties in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				Pregnant	Average size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absent)				GRAND TOTAL					
		M	F	0-1 Mth	0-1 Year	1-4	5-8	9-11	Over 11		In	Out	At Work		Students		Males		Females				Child	Adults	M+F							
													M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F						M		F	M	F	M	F
Aluvini-Sobip	24/4/58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	3	-	4	-	10	-	8	68	16	67	5	54	3.0	69	72	107	99	347	
Inapum-Kala	25/4/58	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	7	-	-	-	4	-	7	39	3	30	4	20	2.9	40	42	52	49	183	
Uvuvudeni-Gia	26/4/58	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	29	34	-	2	-	10	-	46	28	55	23	19	163	2.2	246	271	322	34	1,163	
Uvuvudeni-Nomani	1/4/58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	10	-	2	-	4	-	18	92	18	87	6	55	3.6	107	110	117	119	453
Uvuvudeni-Nomani	5/5/58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	25	132	30	113	10	75	2.5	142	140	180	175	637	
Uvuvudeni-Nomani	5/5/58	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	4	32	6	19	3	15	2.0	26	26	46	33	131	
Uvuvudeni-Nomani	6/5/58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	10	34	4	34	1	24	2.2	40	17	45	48	151	
Uvuvudeni-Nomani	7/5/58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	23	9	12	1	11	2.1	20	17	29	23	89	
Uvuvudeni-Nomani	7/5/58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	7	-	3	-	12	-	29	28	35	104	14	81	2.7	117	135	156	141	549	
Uvuvudeni-Nomani	8/10/58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	16	-	1	-	12	1	42	193	37	171	14	119	2.4	198	203	247	241	891	
Uvuvudeni-Pio	12/5/58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	8	-	14	46	8	33	-	21	2.3	48	39	56	48	191	
Uvuvudeni-Pio	13/5/58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	8	-	16	27	5	25	5	14	2.2	38	26	35	35	134	
Uvuvudeni-Pio	15/5/58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	8	-	16	27	5	25	5	14	2.2	38	26	35	35	134	
Uvuvudeni-Pio	16/5/58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	1	6	28	6	16	-	9	2.4	28	22	31	27	108	
Uvuvudeni-Pio	18/5/58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	-	29	88	21	86	8	55	2.9	109	144	113	117	432	
Uvuvudeni-Pio	19/17/58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	7	-	29	88	21	86	8	55	2.9	109	144	113	117	432	
Uvuvudeni-Pio	5/5/58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	-	-	-	21	-	28	88	21	81	11	59	2.8	93	102	120	116	431	
Uvuvudeni-Pio	14/5/58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	8	-	-	-	7	-	12	48	1	53	5	38	2.4	59	52	66	73	250	
Uvuvudeni-Pio	20/5/58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	12	-	13	53	7	56	3	34	2.3	61	44	68	68	241	
Uvuvudeni-Pio	21/5/58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	13	-	13	53	7	56	3	34	2.3	61	44	68	68	241	
Uvuvudeni-Pio	21/5/58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	11	-	11	41	11	47	3	22	2.2	50	52	58	53	223	
Uvuvudeni-Pio	21/5/58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	11	-	11	41	11	47	3	22	2.2	50	52	58	53	223	
TOTAL		6	7	2	5	102	2	140	-	15	-	109	9	223	571	210	115	864		738	140	197	175	175	175	2.6	440	440	507	475	6,604	

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR **1958**

Village Census Sub-Division

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS						Migrations In	Migrations Out		Absent from Village		Labour Potential			Males	Females	Total	TOTALS (excluding abscntes)			Grand Total																																
		M	F	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29		30-34	35-39	In	Out	In	Out	Males				Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	Child	Adults	M+F																									
Carved Plot																																																								
Doh - Kumbon	12/6/58																																																							
Doh - Kuoilpa	13/6/58																																																							
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Govt. Print-4438/71.14

